

340

GENERAL LIBRARY
APR 23 1919
UNIV. OF MICH.

Vol. 60

No. 16

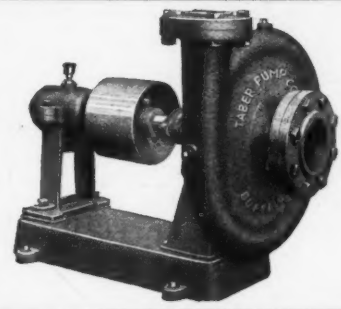
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

APRIL 19, 1919

Entered as second-class matter, May 12, 1891, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription Price: United States, \$3.00; Canada, \$4.00; All Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00.



TABER CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

FOR PUMPING WATER, BLOOD OR BRINE

Especially Efficient in Refrigerating Plants

BUILT IN IRON AND BRONZE

Send For Bulletin No. 20

Taber Pump Company :: Buffalo, N. Y.

Established 1857

Rohe & Brother

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners

Curers of the Celebrated
"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon
and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the
Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard.

GOODS FOR EXPORT AND HOME
TRADE IN ANY DESIRED PACKAGE

Export Office
344 Produce Exchange

NEW YORK

Main Office

527 West 36th Street

PACKING HOUSES

534 to 540 W. 37th St. 539 to 543 W. 36th St.
547 to 549 W. 35th St.

THE MODERN BOX



SAVE IN FREIGHT.
SAVE IN HANDLING.
SAVE IN NAILS.
SAVE IN FIRST COSTS.

"NABCO"
WIREBOUNDS
for
Strength
Security

NATIONAL BOX CO.
38th St. and Racine Ave.
Chicago, Ill.



Send us your specifications now and
we will prove to you how to save
from 25 to 40% in traffic charges.

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO. PACKING HOUSE CHEMISTS Chicago, Ill.

THE MOST MODERN AND EFFICIENTLY OPERATED PACKING PLANTS ARE OPERATED UNDER
CHEMICAL CONTROL. LARGER YIELDS AND BIGGER PROFITS ARE THE RESULTS. WHAT WE HAVE
DONE FOR OTHERS, WE CAN DO FOR YOU. WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

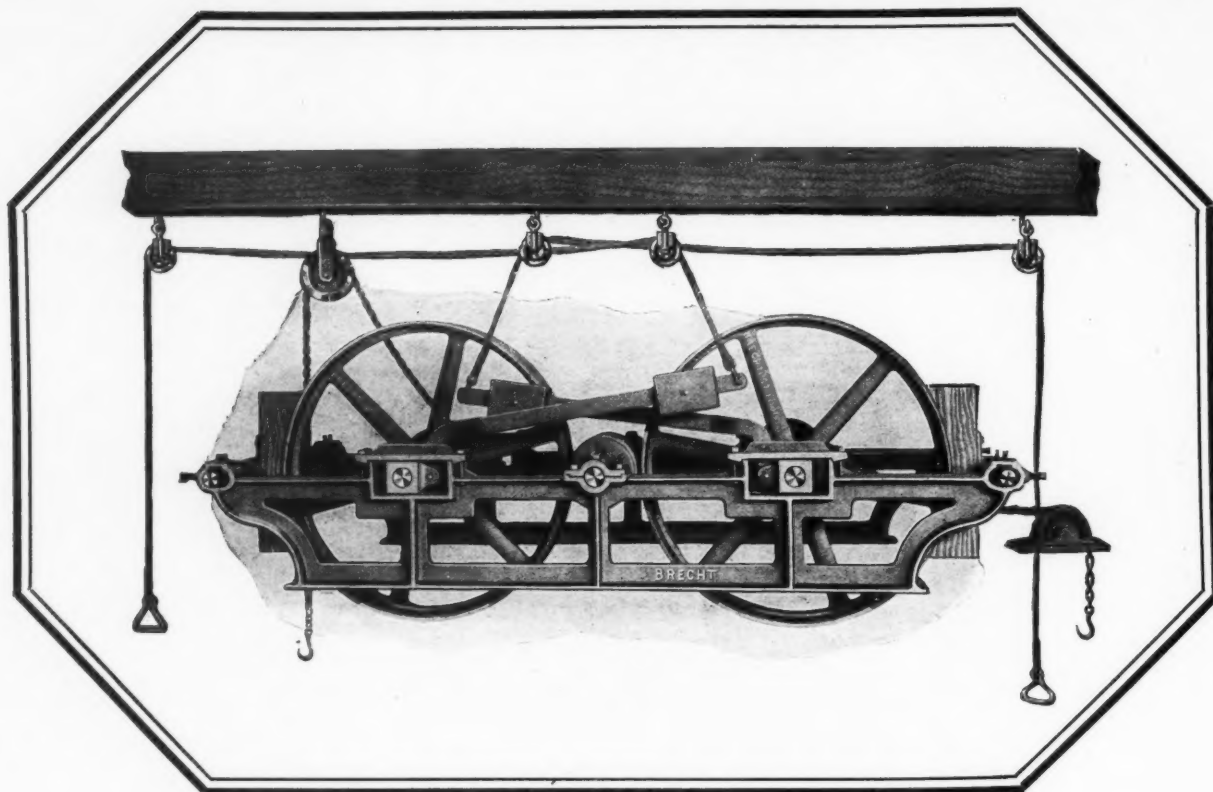
"NIAGARA BRAND" DOUBLE REFINED Nitrate of Soda and Saltpetre

BOTH COMPLYING WITH ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE B. A. I.

MANUFACTURED BY
Established 1840

BATTELLE & RENWICK

80 MAIDEN LANE
NEW YORK



Economical Slaughtering

To slaughter cattle economically with the least amount of time and labor requires modern hoisting and dropping machinery.

To slaughterers who are not operating efficiently we offer modern equipment in this particular field and an experience based on many years of actual operation.

The Brecht Crescent Beef Hoists are made single or double, with low or high frame or with hoist and dropper in one frame. We also have invented an automatic arrangement to land the bleeding roller on the bleeding rails, which in itself actually releases one man on the killing floor for other work.

We'll gladly lay out a modern Beef Killing equipment for your plant—no obligation on your part.

"A Product of Experience"

The Brecht Company

ESTABLISHED 1853

Exclusive Manufacturers of

MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND SUPPLIES PERTAINING TO THE
MEAT AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Main Offices and Factories:

1234 CASS Ave.

NEW YORK
174-176 Pearl St.

CHICAGO
725 Monadnock Bldg.

PARIS
23 Rue de Rocroy

ST. LOUIS, MO.

BUENOS AIRES
Calle San Martin 201

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 60

New York and Chicago, April 19, 1919

No. 16

ANOTHER PROVISION EXPORT PLAN.

Another combination of American packers for export purposes was completed at a meeting in Chicago this week, when the United States Provision Export Corporation perfected its organization by the election of officers and the announcement of its list of charter members. The following officers were elected: Isaac Powers, Home Packing Co., Terre Haute, Ind., president; Oscar G. Mayer, Oscar L. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill., vice-president; John W. Rath, Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa, vice-president; W. L. Gregson, Chicago, Ill., secretary; M. Mannheim, Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind., treasurer.

The organization is composed of 22 packers combined under the Webb-Pomerene act for the exportation of meat food products. Offices were opened in Chicago at No. 607 Insurance Exchange Building. The company will also open offices in New York and intends to establish agencies in foreign countries.

The following packers are charter members of the corporation: Arnold Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Blumenstock & Reid Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Henry Burkhart Packing Co., Dayton, Ohio; Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, Ohio; East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; William Focke Sons Co., Dayton, Ohio; Home Packing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn.; Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Louisville Provision Co., Louisville, Ky.; Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Oscar F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill.; Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Ogden Packing & Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Powers Beggs & Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Chas. Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.; Chas. Sucher Packing Co., Dayton, Ohio; Thos. Ruddy Co., Kansas City, Kan.

FILE PLAN FOR EXPORT TRADE.

The American Provisions Export Co., which was formed recently by a group of packers under the Webb-Pomerene act has filed a statement of its purposes with the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, as the law requires. The statement indi-

cates the desire of the company to be classified as engaged in exporting "packing house products, meats, meat products and provisions, hides, skins, tallow, fertilizers, soap, vegetable oils and products thereof."

Officers as already reported in The National Provisioner, are Charles F. Hammond, president; A. L. Eberhart, S. T. Nash, and O. J. Roberts, vice-presidents; L. H. Freeman, secretary, and T. K. Boyd, treasurer. The authorized common stock is \$1,000,000, of which \$60,000 is paid in. Stockholders are Boyd Lunham & Co., Miller & Hart and Roberts & Oake, Chicago; George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo; Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland; St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis; Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines; Sullivan Packing Co., Parker Webb & Co., and Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit.

BRITISH CONTROL PROVISION SALE.

Sale of imported hams, bacon and lard in England are now controlled by the British Food Ministry, being another measure to protect British products against imported provisions. The Food Ministry will appoint agents to sell the imported products, the rules providing as follows:

1. An agent may be (a) In the case of bacon or hams, any importer of bacon or hams or any other trader in bacon or hams who is approved by the Ministry; (b) In the case of lard, any importer of lard or any other trader in lard who is approved by the Minister.

2. The terms of agency will be: (a) Except with consent, allotments to agents to be of not less than 200 boxes of bacon and/or hams or ten tons of lard. (b) Agents to have the option to return the whole allotment within three days after receipt of allotment letter, but part of the allotment not to be returned except with the consent of the Ministry. Claims in respect of condition and quality to be adjudicated on by existing Claims Committees. (c) Agents to receive commission of 2s. 3d. per cwt. on net weight sold, the commission to cover del credere. (d) Agents to pay approximately 95 per cent. of fixed selling price against receipt of allotment letter.

3. Prices at which agents are to sell will be notified by the Ministry, will be "ex quay" or "ex store" basis, and will vary according to brand, etc.

4. Brands and cuts will be allotted among agents as evenly as possible.

5. Agents are not to sell to other agents, except with consent of the Ministry, and

are to sell in the ordinary course of trade.

6. Agents (other than appointed importers) and, with consent of the Ministry, appointed importers will be allowed to take into stock any portion of an allotment which they require for their regular trade, but they will not be allowed any commission on that portion, and will be required to specify on the application the amount they wish to take into stock.

THANKS PACKERS FOR WAGE STAND.

Meat packers at Chicago this week notified the Secretary of Labor that they would continue existing labor agreements for a year after the signing of peace. This is the first industry thus to respond to President Wilson's cabled request from Paris. Packers were under obligation to observe recent awards on wages, hours, etc., only until the peace treaty was signed, but have voluntarily agreed to continue the war basis of wages for a year after peace comes.

In response to this Secretary Wilson on Tuesday wrote these packers expressing the gratification of the Department of Labor at their expressed willingness to continue existing labor agreements for a period of one year after peace is signed. It is understood that representatives of the workers also have expressed a willingness to have the agreements continue as a means of promoting the general welfare during reconstruction.

The letter to Secretary Wilson, in which the packers express their willingness to abide by the agreement made with the President's mediation commission and the Secretary of Labor for a period of one year following the signing of peace was as follows:

Honorable William B. Wilson,

Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

As the existing labor agreements under which we have been operating during the period of the war will expire with the declaration of peace, and in order to avoid labor controversies and to promote the general welfare during the troublous period of reconstruction, we have, in line with the policy of your Department, told the representatives of our employees, and now desire to advise you, that we are willing to continue the present agreements for the term of one year after peace is declared.

CUDAHY PACKING CO.,
MORRIS & COMPANY,
SWIFT & COMPANY,
WILSON & COMPANY,
ARMOUR & COMPANY.

Paying Your Bills Is "Good Business"
That's why the "Victory Liberty Loan" is good business
That's Why It's YOUR BUSINESS—Get Busy!

FUTURE OF THE MEAT TRADE IN AUSTRALIA

Labor Troubles and Dry Weather Make Conditions Precarious

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, March 3, 1919.

Now that the armistice has been signed and peace is in sight people in the trade in Australia are considering the future of the industry and the possible trend of prices. The producers of stock in the Commonwealth and New Zealand have had a rare run of good prices and high rates for meat, thanks to the contracts made with the Imperial Government, which stabilized prices and led to high prices for meat for domestic consumption.

The general impression is that the high rates must continue for some time, as there will be a large demand for meat overseas, and the number of stock in Australia is smaller than it was some years ago, owing to the effects of drought and ticks, and other repressive causes.

The impression in the trade is that if the various State governments encourage, instead of discouraging—as some of the Labor administrations are doing—the production of stock the number held can be quickly increased. But the labor conditions are difficult, especially in the meat works. On the pastoral holdings this is not so much the case, as the labor employed is isolated and not easily combined.

But the works have experienced a serious set-back owing to the continued policy of strikes and the system of "go slow" which has been inaugurated. The men appear to have resented the action of the companies in going to the Arbitration Court and seeking to abolish the "preference to unionists" laid down in the award.

The past season was a record of industrial troubles. The companies suffered much loss by the frequent stoppages, especially when the plant was filled with dead animals. In fact, the companies are becoming desperate.

A further application has just been made to the court, and during the proceedings some rather startling information was given concerning the action of some of the extremists in hatching plots and setting the men against the managements. The conditions were described by the employers as chaotic, and it was practically admitted on the part of the men that the strikes and other stoppages and the slowing down methods were purposely adopted and would continue. Vessels have had to leave without shipments of meat because the workers refused to handle the meat, and this despite the fact that some of the meat was destined for the troops.

How Labor Agitators Made Trouble.

A few illustrations will suffice to show what the trade in Australia has to face at present. The manager of the Ross River works said that a deliberate slow-down was adopted by the men, and when it was over the killing figures jumped up again. The manager of the Gladstone works said that the men continually adopted "go slow" methods, so that the management was compelled to put on more men to keep down the overtime. Yet the overtime went on and more men had to be put on. Then the men adopted the "lapse" system, which was described as pure loafing. At another works it took two men five minutes to wheel a truck ten yards.

The application made by the employers to abolish preference to the members of the union—the award requires them to go to the union for any men they require—is evidently made in a spirit of desperation; and unless some relief had been given the works may not have been reopened.

The judge, after a scathing indictment of the union officials and others in the northern part of the State, where they were conspiring to prevent the works from making any profit or even of continuing, withdrew preference to unionists and gave the companies a free hand to select suitable men to run their plants. He concluded that certain of the men had become banded to foment trouble and promote turmoil, and that the works could not continue under such conditions. The decision is one of the most notable that has been given since the industrial arbitration court was established in Queensland.

As a matter of fact, the forthcoming season in Queensland will probably be brief, even if some of the works open at all, as the supply of stock will be very short. The season has been an exceedingly bad one, and as artificial feeding is not practiced by cattle raisers in Queensland and practically not by sheep-owners, stock which have had to depend on the natural grasses are much backward. Moreover, extensive bush fires have destroyed millions of acres of grass on which stock would have depended. Good rains have fallen in the far north of Queensland and in the Northern Territory, where a large proportion of the cattle are raised for export, but in the other parts of Queensland the conditions are very bad, and unless rain soon comes there will be little meat for export from this State.

The conditions in the other parts of Australia are somewhat better. But the fact that these periodic droughts occur and affect the output of meat indicates that supplies of meat from Australia must become erratic until more attention is paid to the artificial feeding of stock.

A promise has been made of increased refrigerated space for produce for shipment overseas, and the difficulties that stood in the way of clearing the stores will soon disappear. A specially large number of ships has been promised for the first three months of this year, and these will be hailed with relief by both Australia and New Zealand exporters.

Seized Army Meat for State Shops.

The Queensland State Government is still interposing in the meat industry, to the detriment of the trade. A notable case occurred recently, when the steamer Port Darwin, of over 10,000 tons, arrived to take 1,700 tons of meat to the Imperial troops, but the meat was withheld by the State government, which has become nervous about the supplies of meat for local consumption and practically seized this meat for sale in the State shops. The vessel had to sail without the meat.

Owing to the change in the seasons the State stations are not able to carry stock in sufficient number to supply the State

shops, and the meat in the various works has to be drawn upon for State supplies. In fact, one of the Labor ministers recently admitted that the meat position was very acute. The Government, he said, recognized the necessity of conserving meat in good seasons to meet the shortage in lean seasons. For this reason the Government is refusing further requests to establish State meat shops at present.

Details have just been published concerning the operations of Vestey Brothers in the Northern Territory, where, in addition to costly meat works, the company, of which Sir William Vestey is the principal figure, holds nearly 30,000 square miles of territory, including many well-known cattle stations carrying a quarter of a million of cattle. In addition, the company controls country in the adjoining State of western Australia. The meat works at Geelong, in Victoria, are also associated with the company's business in Australia. It is estimated that the company has laid out nearly a million pounds sterling, mainly on its properties and works in the Northern Territory. The company has been hampered by the local unionists, but if it had a proper run it is probable that 40,000 head of cattle per annum would be treated at the works at Darwin.

Meat Conditions in New Zealand.

The works are opening in New Zealand, though operations have been hampered by the severe outbreak of influenza. A good season is expected. Some uncertainty exists

(Continued on page 42.)

CONGRESSMEN VISIT MEAT PLANTS.

"Every Member of Congress should visit the Chicago packing plants, and they would get new ideas about industrial progress and efficiency which would likely revise their ideas about big business," declared Congressman Fred Britten at a luncheon given April 11 at the Saddle and Sirolo Club at the Chicago Stock Yards to members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs which visited the Yards that day. Mr. Britten and several other members of the Naval Committee, who were visiting naval stations throughout the country from Mare's Island, San Francisco, to the Great Lakes Naval Station, Chicago, declared themselves as having been favorably impressed.

Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Co., who acted as toastmaster, and H. H. Merrick, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, also thought it would bring about a better understanding if more Congressmen would visit industrial establishments. Mr. Meeker told how the packers had handled war business on a small margin of profit. "Our representatives would learn problems of production and distribution first-hand," Mr. Merrick declared.

The Naval Committee went through the killing plants, the Armour oleomargarine factory, watched the process of boning beef which saves many hundreds of thousands of dollars in shipments abroad by reducing weight and transportation charges, and commented on the condition of live stock in the pens. The Congressional party consisted of Daniel J. Riordan, William J. Browning, Frederick C. Hicks, Daniel G. Oliver, Carl Vinson and Fred Britten.

FATS AND OILS IN THE UNITED STATES

Their Production and Conservation Discussed by Experts

By Herbert S. Bailey, United States Department of Agriculture, and B. E. Reuter, United States Food Administration.

(Continued from last week.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The fifth installment of this treatise on fats and oils, published in the last issue of The National Provisioner, dealt with olive and peanut oils. In this issue coconut oil is taken up.)

For many years we, as a nation, have been using coconut oil in the manufacture of the so-called marine soaps, that is, those which form a lather in alkali and salt waters, to make pharmaceutical preparations, cosmetics, and, to a smaller extent, confectionery and cakes. It is only within the last five or six years that this oil has received the attention which it deserves as a food product.

The rapid increase in coconut oil importations, from 46,720,000 pounds for the year 1912 to 163,091,000 pounds during 1917, is due partly to the fact that larger amounts of this oil are now used in the soap industry than ever before. Coconut oil yields a higher percentage of glycerine than any of the other soap fats, and it can be substituted to some extent for tallows the price of which was abnormally high during 1917. Reports from the soap trade, as shown in table 9, indicate a consumption of coconut oil during 1917 of 168,602,000 pounds, which is 5,500,000 pounds more than the total imports for the same period.

TABLE 9.—CONSUMPTION OF FATS AND OILS BY THE SOAP INDUSTRY IN 1917.
Vegetable Fats and Oils.

	Pounds.
Chinese vegetable tallow	6,417,000
Chinese nut oil	115,000
Coconut oil	168,602,000
Corn oil	15,997,000
Cottonseed oil	126,390,000
Linseed oil	1,006,000
Olive oil	1,731,000
Palm kernel oil	4,762,000
Palm oil	27,345,000
Peanut oil	15,126,000
Rapeseed oil	5,972,000
Sesame oil	5,000
Shea nut oil	2,457,000
Soy bean oil	124,058,000
All other vegetable oils	9,692,000

Total

Animal and Fish Fats and Oils.

Bone grease	37,032,000
Garbage grease	63,118,000
Herring oil	4,104,000
Lard	7,481,000
Lard, neutral	106
Menhaden oil	2,279,000
Neat's foot oil and stock	118,000
Recovered grease	12,080,000
Sperm oil	17,000
Tallow	362,297,000
Tankage grease	15,475,000
Whale oil	5,732,000
Wool grease	233,000
All other fish and animal oils	9,257,000

Total

Secondary Fats and Oils.

Acidulated soap stock	25,086,000
Cottonseed foots	67,369,000
Cottonseed foots (distilled)	8,872,000
Fatty acids	35,050,000
Fatty acids (distilled)	39,465,000
Grease stearin	19,146,000
Lard oil	1,436,000
Lard oil	108,000
Oleo oil	4,761,000
Olive oil foots	12,812,000
Red oil	25,000,000
*Nonclassified totals	25,000,000

Total

Grand total

*Firms under this head failed to classify consumption of fats and oils.

To furnish the additional oil used by the manufacturers of vegetable butter substitutes and other industries at least 10 copra-crushing mills are now operating in the United States. The 1917 output of the crushers was nearly 188,500,000 pounds, which is about 26,400,000 pounds greater than the amount of coconut oil imported.

To supply these mills it was necessary to bring in from the Orient and the West Indies, in 1917, 366,700,000 pounds of dried coconut meat, known commercially as copra. During 1912 the importations of copra were only 62,168,000 pounds, about one-sixth of the amount imported in 1917, in spite of the difficulties experienced in getting sufficient ships for our overseas trade. In the fiscal year 1913 we brought in a little over 1,000,000 pounds of coconut oil from the Philippines, and in 1916 over 30,000,000, nearly half of our entire importation for that period.

The absence of German buyers from the foreign copra markets caused an increase in the amount of coconut oil produced in the United States, during the past five years. Although the difficulty in obtaining ships to bring the copra from the tropics has resulted in lowering the price of this product in the countries where it is produced, the domestic price for coconut oil has increased. At present a comparatively small amount of the world's supply of copra is going to Germany, England and Holland, very large importers before the war began, and much of it has been diverted to American manufacturers. This, to some extent, has helped to keep the price of coconut oil from reaching the high figure it might otherwise have attained because of our greatly increased domestic consumption.

Manufacture and Use of Coconut Oil.

The coconut oil produced in tropical countries where the coconuts grow is often made by very crude methods. Nevertheless, much of it reaches the American market in as good condition as that pressed at home. This is due to the fact that since we raise no coconuts in the continental United States, the raw material used in our oil mills is imported from overseas.

Copra is dried in the sun or over smoky fires, largely by native labor. Such methods, of course, offer every opportunity for the oil to become rancid before the meats are properly cured. Moreover, copra is often shipped by slow sailing vessels, and, being a comparatively cheap cargo, it is stowed in damp holes where it sweats and still further decomposes. A number of modern plants for both drying and pressing coconuts have recently been put into operation in the Philippines, and the product from these mills reaches this country in a much better condition than that produced by the natives.

As copra contains a higher percentage of oil (63 to 70 per cent.) than any of the other products usually pressed for oil in the United States, it has been found advantageous to press the raw material twice, although neither pressing is done cold or with the idea of producing a virgin oil. A number of our coconut oil mills press once in expellers, then

(Continued on page 27.)

WILSON TO STUDY FOREIGN TRADE.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, sailed from New York on April 15 for a trip through principal European coun-

tries. He expects to return about June 1. While the trip primarily is for the purpose of visiting European branches and agencies of Wilson & Company, Mr. Wilson will probably meet and confer with officials in charge of food distributing agencies of the various government. It is to be expected also that Mr. Wilson will confer with Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator of the United States, as Mr. Wilson has been chairman of the Packers' Committee which has handled meat shipments during the war. It is stated, however, that his visit should not be construed as being in response to any request upon the part of Mr. Hoover to visit Europe in an effort to help in the serious food supply situation existing there.

In a statement issued in response to numerous inquiries concerning the purposes of his trip, he said:

"My trip abroad is in the interest of the business of Wilson & Company. Since taking over this business I have not had an opportunity of viewing our European properties, and as other important matters have arisen making a trip through several European countries desirable, I am taking advantage of the opportunity to visit all European agencies and branches of the company. I also wish to inquire into many matters that affect the packing and livestock industry.

"We are all more or less advised, whether correctly or not, concerning the food problems existing in Europe. We also have some knowledge of the live-stock situation, and I believe it to be a very serious one over there. There are many serious and important problems constantly arising, and I hope to meet with many people in Europe with whom I can discuss the livestock and food situation as it affects them, with a view of passing along what information and assistance I may come in possession of.

"Our own livestock producers are mightily interested in the future business in Europe, and I hope to gather information which may be of help to them in shaping their policies. During the war our livestock production was greatly stimulated, and we all were able to learn important lessons which should not be lost, but be taken advantage of during the reconstruction period. The immediate future looks exceptionally bright and prosperous for the entire livestock industry, as it does for all industries.

"Now is the time for action, not hesitation; now is the time for sane, practical thinking and a commonsense understanding among the interests of labor, capital and our government. Selfishness must be abandoned to a co-operation of interests for the best interest of this nation and the world. From my personal observation I am convinced that business conditions in general during the coming year will be satisfactory, and approach the normal, even though we are emerging from a great war and the consequent uncertainties of the period of reconstruction.

"Prosperity will be ours in generous measure if we take advantage of the wonderful opportunities which we have won through our initiative and energy. The United States is in the strongest possible position, financially, which should be of assurance to those who are hesitating.

"Naturally, the degree to which we shall enjoy this prosperity rests largely in our own hands. A definite plan of action rigidly followed is necessary to those businesses undergoing the change from making munitions and war materials to producing peace-time materials.

"Our livestock raisers and grain producers are prosperous and indications are that they will continue to enjoy prosperity. As agriculture has always been considered the basis of our national wealth and prosperity, we begin with a strong foundation."

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice: theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort. In answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

VEGETABLE OILS IN PACKINGHOUSE.

An inquiry from a reader of The National Provisioner is as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Could you give me a list of vegetable oils which are used in the packinghouse industry?

Vegetable oils used in the packing trade include cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya-bean oil, corn oil, sesame oil, coconut oil and linseed oil. Some of these oils are used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, butterine and lard compounds and substitutes and some in the manufacture of soaps; some in one and some in both.

HOW TO CARRY CURED MEATS.

The following inquiry is from an Illinois packer:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have some pickled bellies and hams that are fully cured, and we have more coming out of cure than are readily salable at this time. Kindly advise us if we can take them out of pickle and store in a freezer without damaging them. Also if they will be first class hams and bacon if held in a freezer for several months.

We have been told that to hold bellies they should be frozen fresh, and then thawed and cured as needed later in the season. We will appreciate any information that you can give as to the correct method of handling hams and bacon so that we can hold our surplus until they are more salable.

Any meat cured in vats, and to be carried in stock some time after being cured, must be overhauled and new plain pickle of 45°

strength placed on same at the following ages: Skinned hams, overhaul and repickle when 75 days old. Hams, 20 lbs. and down, overhaul and repickle when 75 days old. Hams, 20 lbs., and up, overhaul and repickle when 90 days old. Shoulders and picnics, overhauls and repickle when 80 days old, bellies at 60 days, and boneless butts at 70 days.

Meats cured in vats, when overhauled at these ages, should be packed lean side down as tight as possible, and the cover placed and clamped down. Use as little pickle per 100 lbs. as possible—not over 4 gallons per cwt. Meats cured in tierces may be carried 30 days longer before changing pickle, if the curing temperature has been satisfactory. Store repacked meat in 26° to 28° Fahr.

Now, as to fancy hams and bellies, according to average. Take hams 8 to 10, 10 to 12, 12 to 14, 14 to 16 lbs., cured respectively in 35, 40, 50 and 60 days; bellies, 6 to 8, 8 to 10, 10 to 12, 12 to 14 lbs., cured respectively in 20, 20, 25 and 30 days. If not used at these ages meats must be pulled from pickle and carried on the floor dry for 30 days, in 26° to 28° Fahr.; for 60 days, in 12° to 14° Fahr. If not used at these floor ages, such meats could scarcely be classed "fancy." If bellies must be carried, it is best to carry them fresh in the freezer, at 12° to 14° Fahr.

FORMULAS FOR OLEOMARGARINE.

A reader in the West writes for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Could you give me information concerning formulas for making oleomargarine; say, one or two formulas of different grades?

Butterine formulas differ, according to price obtainable in different locations. In the higher grade goods cottonseed oil is not always used, and cream is substituted for milk. Oleo oil and neutral lard is used in all qualities.

A cheaper butterine formula would be, say, for a 1,000-lb. batch: 150 lbs. milk, 200 lbs.

P. S. Y. cottonseed oil, 350 lbs. neutral lard, 300 lbs. of oleo oil, and salt to taste, possibly 5 to 6 per cent. more or less.

One of the best grades of butterine is composed of neutral lard, oleo oil, creamery butter, milk and cream in proportions, respectively, as follows: Neutral lard, 300 lbs.; oleo oil, 400 lbs.; creamery butter, 200 lbs., and 300 lbs. (70 and 30 per cent., respectively) of milk and cream. This will result in about 1,000 lbs. finished butterine.

Another cheap grade is composed of 100 lbs. yellow oleo oil, 550 lbs. of P. S. Y. cottonseed oil, 100 lbs. oleo stearine, 200 lbs. butter oil, 4 cans of skimmed milk, 18 per cent. acid, and 125 lbs. of salt. Tintometer tests run from 4.75 to 5.25 red, and butterien from 3.50 to 5.25 red.

Another formula for the better grade of butterine, tintometer test 5.25 red, is as follows: 200 lbs. prime summer yellow deodorized cottonseed oil, 200 lbs. neutral lard; 600 lbs. of yellow oleo oil, 2 cans of cream, 18 per cent. acid and 17 per cent. butterfat; 3 cans of milk, 18 per cent. acid and 3.50 per cent. butterfat, and 125 pounds of salt.

Of course, the manufacture of butterine absolutely demands experience. Consistency, flavor, titer, etc., all are to be carefully considered. It takes a fully qualified expert to make it successfully.

BRITISH ADMIT MEAT PRODUCTS.

The following agricultural products, which formerly were restricted may now be imported freely into the United Kingdom under general licenses: Baked beans, canned beans laked with pork and tomato sauce, canned pork and beans, ham and tallow. The articles in the foregoing list are either additions to previous general license lists or are amendments to those lists.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

Departmental Preference for Swenson Evaporators

Purchasing Department

Many of our oldest customers purchase without contract, knowing from experience that their installation will be satisfactory whether specified or not.

Engineering Department

Our co-operation to the fullest extent, which does not end when the evaporator is erected. Our company is essentially an engineering organization made up of graduate chemical, mechanical, electrical and civil engineers.

Construction Department

We furnish erection experts when wanted. However, as each and every evaporator is set up at our shops before shipping, to prove that they are exactly right in every particular, and as blueprints and construction lists are always furnished, many firms do their own erecting.

The Management

When you have Swensons you can be assured of the complete co-operation of all your departments. They have what they want and will give the management what it wants—good, harmonious service.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.
CHICAGO

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

Published Weekly by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.

OTTO V. SCHRENK, *Vice-Pres. and Sec.*
LAURA B. MCCARTHY, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRIETTA SENNER, *Treasurer.*
ROBERT G. GOULD, *General Manager.*
PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Editor.*

GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

WESTERN OFFICES.

Chicago, Ill., 540 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Harrison 476.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest
to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** should be
paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their
subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue
for another year, as we cannot recognize any
notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Post Union, per year	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, James B. McCrea, Ohio Provision Company, Cleveland, O.
Vice-President, Gustav Bischoff, Jr., St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary, Robert G. Gould, **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER**, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, Max N. Agger, John C. Roth Packing Co., Cincinnati, O.
Executive Committee—Charles H. Ogden, Pittsburgh Packing & Provision Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chairman; B. W. Corkran, Corkran, Hill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Fred. R. Burrows, G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago, Ill.; James Craig, Jr., Parker, Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; James G. Cowrie, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; John T. Agar, William Davies Co., Ltd., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Fellin, J. J. Fellin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert T. Robe, Robe & Bro., New York, N. Y.; T. Henry Foster, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

SEEKING TRADE ABROAD

American meat packers have been active in foreign trade for many years, and certain of their products, particularly canned meats and provisions, have been known all over the world. The larger packers through their organization have been enabled to enter any territory that seemed worth while to them, but smaller packers have not been able to go so far afield.

Now, however, the law permits them to combine to secure their share of foreign trade, and they are doing it. Two combinations of packers for export business have already been formed, and others may follow. Representatives of one of these combinations are already on the water on the way to Europe to survey the situation there, and agents of the other are preparing to follow.

Everywhere there is a general movement to resume foreign trade relations. All countries see the first opportunity for the resumption of business prosperity following the stagnation of the war in trading with their neighbors and with the rest of the world.

The competition to secure the business of those countries which need to buy is going to be terrific. Some will get ahead of others. Great Britain began long before the end of the war was in sight to prepare for after-the-war trade, and to get the "jump" on her competitors. We have done a lot of talking in this country about foreign business after the war, but not much practical preparation has been made to carry out our rosy plans.

In the meat business it is different, however. The world needs our meats and fats, and in spite of bars which some nations may try to put up against us, for economic and other reasons, there is going to be a market abroad for all we can produce, a market limited only by our capacity for production and our distribution facilities.

This is one of the underlying causes of continued high prices of meats and meat products, and until the world demand is satisfied meat prices cannot be expected to come down. Meanwhile, the effort of American meat packers in general to secure their share of foreign trade is commendable and a healthy sign.

REVISING TRUST LEGISLATION

Reconsideration by Congress of all anti-trust legislation is recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as the result of a referendum vote of the business interests of the country represented in trade and commercial organizations. Complete returns from the referendum show that the constituent membership of the Chamber voted in favor of all four proposals advanced by a special committee which studied the subject.

The proposals suggest that Congress should be asked immediately to consider the present situation of all statutes constituting our anti-trust legislation; that in reconsideration of existing anti-trust legislation there should be formulation of standards of general business conduct to be administered by a supervisory body; that an enlarged Federal Trade Commission should be made the supervisory body; and that, in view of the importance of the functions of the Trade Commission as they would exist, the membership of the Federal Trade Commission should be increased to nine.

In connection with its recommendations the committee pointed out that there is special occasion for reconsideration of anti-trust legislation in the period of readjustment following the war. New and difficult economic

problems will arise for the control and solution of which existing legislation can scarcely be adequate. Many of these will be projected into the post-bellum period from the controls set up with official sanction during the war. Not all of these controls have been officially conducted; perhaps most frequently they have been arranged by the industries themselves and given official approval and official supervision.

For exercising the supervisory functions proposed the report states further, "the appropriate agency is obviously the Federal Trade Commission so far as business in its great branches of manufacture and merchandising is concerned. In an earlier report we had occasion to call attention to recent departures by the Commission from the purposes of the law that created it. That report dealt only with the procedure and the point of view of the Commission as at present constituted and it ended with recommendations that existing vacancies in the Commission's membership should be filled with men who would bring to the Commission a proper conception of its duties and purposes."

One reason why the Federal Trade Commission should be the supervisory body, the report declares, is that the Commission has obtained a mass of information about American industry and commerce. Supporting its recommendations that the Federal Trade Commission should be enlarged, the committee says that such duties as the committee has suggested for the Federal Trade Commission will impose upon the Commission greatly increased responsibilities to the public and to individual industries, and will require constant attention to the whole field of production and distribution. For duties so extensive and important the membership of the Commission should be enlarged.

At present the law authorizes but five commissioners. At the same time there are nine members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which can scarcely be said to have more important duties than are proposed for the Trade Commission. The Federal Reserve Board has seven members, of whom two are ex-officio but active. Even such war agencies as the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and the War Trade Board have more members than the present law provides for the Trade Commission, and bodies which have more specialized tasks have an equal number of members. An example is the Tariff Commission, with its five commissioners.

It becomes apparent at once that if the Federal Trade Commission is to exercise its proper supervisory functions it will have to be enlarged and the character of its personnel made to conform to the purpose for which it was created.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., will build a \$7,000 addition to its tank room at 25 Metcalf street.

The Christian-Ewing Co., Fayetteville, N. C., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

The City of Columbia, S. C., will build an abattoir to cost \$40,000. For information address the mayor.

An abattoir will be established at Norfolk, Va., by MacPherson Brothers. Capacity, 400 to 600 beeves weekly.

It is reported that the plant of the Northern Packing Company, Grand Forks, N. D., will be formally opened on May 15.

The Fortune Products Co., Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to deal in food and food products.

The capital stock of the Terry Packing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., has been increased from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

The Thorp Corporation, Wilmington, Del., to manufacture soaps, soap powders, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

W. D. Coggeshall, president of the Carolina Ice & Packing Co., Darlington, S. C., is very much interested in the installation of a 2-press oil mill.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company has purchased 130 acres of ground near

Halfway, Hagerstown, Md., as a site for large dry fertilizer works.

T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy, all of Wilmington, have incorporated the Nashville Union Stock Yards, Nashville, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$250,000.

The Federal Packing Company, Anderson, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by D. M. Sisson, Walter H. Fairchild, Hugh Hill and J. P. Brunt.

The Liberty Cotton Oil Co., Texarkana, Ark., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000, will erect a cotton oil mill, cost \$85,000, reinforced concrete construction.

All machinery and inside equipment of the Equity Co-operative Packing Co. Fargo N. D., has been installed and it is expected that the plant will be ready to begin slaughtering by June 1.

Permit has been granted to the Canton Provision Co., Canton, Ohio, for the erection of an addition to its present factory at Carnahan and Payne avenues, N. E., to cost \$20,000. This addition will be of brick and concrete construction.

A company has been organized with a capital stock of \$200,000 for the purpose of taking over the Union Seed & Fertilizer Company at Helena, Ark. About \$50,000 worth of new machinery will be added to the plant, consisting of eight new presses, 12 linters and a cake mill.

BIG BALTIMORE PACKING PLANT.

Completion of plans for what promises to be one of the biggest meat packing enter-

prises east of Chicago was announced at Baltimore, Md., this week, with the taking over by the Jones & Lamb Company of the plant and property of the Monumental Brewing Company of Baltimore. The latter plant will be remodelled at once at an expense of half a million dollars, the plans including every feature of a modern packing enterprise, including a vegetable oil refinery.

Howard R. Smith, head of the Jones & Lamb Company, is the man who engineered the plan for the new enterprise, which is to be capitalized at \$3,000,000. He has associated the Monumental company interests with him, and the officers of the new Jones & Lamb Company are as follows: Howard R. Smith, president; Frank B. Cahn, vice-president and treasurer; Jacob B. Cahn, second vice-president; Wm. K. Snyder, third vice-president; H. Webster Smith, secretary and general counsel.

The Jones & Lamb Company will dispose of its two plants in Baltimore and center its activities at the new plant, which is admirably situated both as to railroad and water transportation facilities. Plans for the new plant, which can be completed and in operation in a comparatively short time, were made by C. B. Comstock, the New York packinghouse engineer. When the work is completed it is said the plant could not be duplicated for \$1,500,000.

Howard R. Smith organized the Jones & Lamb Company in 1906, combining the old meat jobbing and packing firms of R. M. Jones & Company and G. M. Lamb & Brother, which had been in existence for 40 years. Since that time he has been the moving force behind the business, crowning a long career of activity by putting over this big plan for an enterprise which promises to be one of the foremost in the industry. The old plant was three and a half miles from a railroad, but in spite of that fact Smith made it go. He had planned a modern plant with railroad connections, and when circumstances put the great Monumental brewing plant on the market, the opportunity came to secure a fine site and a plant capable of expansion into one of the largest enterprises in the East.

Howard Smith, who has been a director and vice-president of the American Meat Packers' Association, and is known throughout the trade as a hustler, had 13 years of experience in the packing business in Chicago before going to Baltimore. His 17 years there have put him to the front in the industry, and his friends will be glad to know of this favorable culmination of a long struggle to put his business on a foundation worthy of his efforts.

Manufacturers today are investigating "pails" for shipping lard. They are discovering WHY the

Heekin Pails

deliver the goods in such perfect condition. The significant facts about Heekin Pails are:—

They are made of extra-strong metal! Cut and shaped to make them "stand up"! Matched and welded so they are absolutely air-tight!

—Furnished plain or handsomely lithographed with your trade-mark or label.

—To KNOW that there will be no leakage or the creeping-in of foreign substances to spoil your products is surely worth careful thought and consideration.

Sample Lard Pail Sent on Request Without Obligation. Write Today.

The Heekin Can Co.

Sixth and Culvert Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio

"Heekin Can Since 1901"

JONES & LAMB CO., Baltimore, Md.
MEAT PACKERS
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrell or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices at New High Levels—Trading Active—

Rumors of Large Export Business—Shipments Heavy—Stocks Somewhat Disappointing—Hog Movement Moderate.

The action of the provision market during the past week has been one of distinct strength and an advance on all product to new high levels. This advance has been accompanied by reports of large export business, and the air to a certain extent has been filled with rumors regarding alleged purchases for relief account, and for other account. The rumors, however, seem to have been without foundation, because, as far as could be traced, there appears to have been no new relief business, and any advance in the market attributed to such reports has seemingly been without foundation in actual business. There has evidently been some direct business, but the most urgent demand for product, as far as Europe is concerned, seems to be for the relief program and for Germany, and there is more or less grave doubt whether the amount which will be permitted to Germany will be sufficient to have any important bearing on the American situation. Supplies on the other side which were accumulated during the war conditions, and have not yet been distributed, seem to be ample for the immediate needs, and it is possible that the distribution of these surplus stocks on the other side will have a considerable influence on the total distribution abroad. The demand from neutral countries, which comes to the exporters direct, or to the packers, does not seem to be on a very heavy scale.

In this respect, the mid-month report of stocks of product at Chicago was very interesting, and reflected what appeared to have been a more moderate demand since the first of the month, offsetting the more moderate movement of hogs. The comparative mid-month stock statement follows:

	April 15, 1919.	April 1, 1919.	April 15, 1918.
Mess pork, reg., brls.	1,718	1,871	680
Mess pork, old, brls.	1,500	1,500	.....
Lard, new, lbs.	9,430,081	8,721,710	14,042,122
Lard, old, lbs.	128,700	.....	4,855,963
Other lard, lbs.	23,140,286	22,579,184	18,320,986
Short rib sides, lbs.	460,517	305,984	15,133,168
Extra a. c. sides, lbs.	1,965,284	1,337,643	8,630,226

The monthly stock of product of all kinds in all portions of the country for the first of April compared with the first of March makes a very interesting showing. These reports indicate that there has been a considerable inroad on the supplies of beef, and this is reflected in the large shipments of beef, and it has recently been reported that quite large additional orders have been allocated for beef, the report the early part of the week being that allocation had been made for about 29,000,000 lbs. On the other hand, the changes in pork products have not been material. There was an increase during the month of 12,000,000 lbs. of frozen pork and a decrease in dry-salt pork of 10,000,000 lbs., and also a decrease of 10,000,000 lbs. in pickled pork. The lard stock decreased 14,000,000 lbs., but the decrease in the stock of lard has been due, without any question, to the shipments out of previous purchases, as there has been very little buying of lard on a large scale during the month. This condition is attributed to the fact that the relief programs have been satisfied by the substitute lard, and taking the purchases of substitute lards which have been made so far of about 85,000,000 lbs., they have been sufficient to fill the demand for fats, and if additional requirements develop, it is believed that there will be further purchases of substitute lards instead of animal lard. In fact, a rumor was current this week that another allocation had been made, of about 25,000,000 lbs., although this was not confirmed.

Compared with last year, the situation is also very instructive. The stocks of beef show a decrease compared with a year ago of 37,000,000 lbs., but on the other hand there is a material increase in the stocks of pork products and miscellaneous meats. Frozen pork increased 24,000,000 lbs., pickled pork 24,000,000 lbs., lard 21,000,000 lbs., miscellaneous meats 14,000,000 lbs., while there was a decrease of 26,000,000 lbs. in dry-salt pork. The aggregate stocks of pork products on hand, as of April 1, showed the immense

total of 1,082,000,000 lbs., compared with 1,040,000,000 lbs. a year ago. This is a most remarkable showing in view of the distribution. The distribution during the year has been immensely ahead of last year, both for domestic account and for export. The total increase in distribution since July 1, up to the beginning of March, was about 1,400,000,000 lbs. for export and domestic account, and the stocks at present show a decrease of 42,000,000 lbs. compared with a year ago. It is evident that the marketing of hogs has been sufficient to meet the requirements, and even with the more moderate movement of hogs going on at present, it is believed that the supply will meet the requirements at the higher level of prices, and under the conditions of controlled exports. It is not believed that there will be unlimited exports permitted, but that the exports will be regulated, so as to take the surplus of the market, and not abnormally affect the price of product to the American consumer.

The report of the total holdings of provisions for April 1 compared with March 1 and April 1 last year follow:

	April 1, '19.	Mar. 1, '19.	April 1, '18.
Frozen beef, lbs.	218,890,871	264,914,026	245,318,786
Cured beef, lbs.	30,620,682	31,431,002	33,279,152
Total beef, lbs.	249,511,553	296,345,028	278,597,938
Frozen pork, lbs.	141,703,327	129,922,749	111,999,227
Dry salt pork, lbs.	422,316,460	432,896,385	443,295,212
Pickled pork, lbs.	424,316,460	434,715,640	396,908,134
Lard, lbs.	110,826,260	124,740,272	88,409,433
Miscellaneous meats, lbs.	124,387,944	132,371,791	68,955,399
Mutton and lamb, lbs.	6,424,712	8,012,609	5,299,550

For the month the primal changes were frozen beef, decrease 41,280,666 lbs.; frozen pork increased 13,093,546 lbs., and lard decreased 16,78,936 lbs.

Compared with last year the primal changes were: Frozen beef decreased 33,245,020 lbs.; frozen pork increased 23,878,704 lbs.; dry-salt pork decreased 26,011,925 lbs.; pickled pork increased 23,536,400 lbs., and lard increased 20,990,791 lbs.

BEEF.—Local market is quiet but firm. Mess, \$35@36; packers, \$38@39; family, \$41@43; East India, \$64@66.

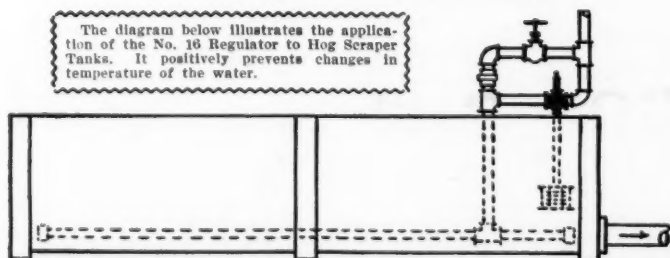
LARD.—Market quiet but strong. Quoted: City, 30@30½c., nominal; Continental, \$32.50; South America, \$32.75; Brazil kegs, \$33.75; compounds, 23@24¼c.

PORK.—Market dull but strong. Mess, \$56@57, nominal; clear, \$51@57, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

It Prevents Mutilated Skins in Hog Dehairing

The diagram below illustrates the application of the No. 16 Regulator to Hog Scraper Tanks. It positively prevents changes in temperature of the water.



The beaters will not mutilate or cut the skins unless the scalding-water or the washing-water becomes too hot.

Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulators applied to scalding tanks and scraper tanks positively prevent overheating of the water.

Greatest speed in dehairing is possible only when water is just right all the time.

Powers Regulators insure exactly the temperature desired, constantly, and without any watching. This not only saves time and labor, but assures a uniformly standard product.

Our Bulletin 139 will be sent on request. It tells more about the use of Automatic Heat Regulation and its Superiority over manual control.



The Powers Regulator Co.
Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

964 Architects Bldg., New York, 2153 Mallers Bldg., Chicago
375 The Federal Street Bldg., Boston
The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

HOGS MAKE NEW PRICE RECORDS.

Also Record-Breaking Supply of Hogs Promised for Next Winter.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, April 16, 1919.—Hogs and hog products are making new record prices. Hogs sold this week in Chicago up to \$20.90 as a top, as against \$21.00, the former record, made last September; yesterday's average was \$20.51, a new high record. In Kansas City on Tuesday hogs sold at \$21.00. Strange to relate, the top on hogs is higher in Kansas City than in Chicago; but the bulk of the hogs is selling lower in the West than in Chicago. The spread in prices in Kansas City is around \$1.00 per 100 lbs. In Chicago the spread is only 35c. per 100 lbs. Many are wondering why top hogs sold higher in Kansas City than in Chicago and this spread explanation is offered as a solution.

Another unusual feature of the hog market this week is the Eastern markets are no higher than the Chicago markets, thereby keeping Eastern buyers out of this market. If Eastern buyers had been active in the Chicago market we would have had \$21.00 hogs with ease this week.

The exports of hog products were again heavy last week; 92,315,000 lbs. of lard and cured meats left our ports, as against 60,335,000 for the corresponding week last year. Packers report receiving liberal orders for export again this week.

The present prices and the tremendous demand for meats and lard at this time have not taken us by surprise; we have repeatedly predicted the present situation. We had few followers in our opinions for a long time when prices were 4 to 5c. a lb. lower than they now are. At the present time we are not lacking company in the idea that prices will go even higher; and, while we are not ourselves forecasting how high prices are likely to go, some of our friends are predicting 35c. lard and 25c. hogs.

While the present situation indicates that hogs and hog products are in a strong position, 25c. hogs and 35c. lard will have to be made between now and the middle of May; for by that time our hog supply will be much better. But next September may bring new records.

The quality of the hogs coming to market this week is not up to standard, and we will have to drag along until the middle of May with scant receipts. The quality of the hogs indicates that the country is well cleaned up on the old crop. Last fall's pigs will not come before the middle of May. Our reports from the country on the new crop of spring pigs are very flattering, and with favorable weather and a record number of sows on farms, there is promise of a record-breaking supply of hogs for next winter.

OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

That the Southern packinghouse industry is rapidly coming to the front is amply demonstrated after a trip through the Birmingham Packing Company's plant at Birmingham, Ala. The buildings cover about 10 acres. The main building is three stories high, of brick and concrete 130 feet high and 140 feet deep. This business was established

twenty years ago and first-class business methods and capable management have brought it up to its present fine standard. The company operates its own refrigerator cars. The present capacity is 1,000 cattle, 2,000 hogs, 100 calves and 100 small stock per week, and their methods are strictly up to date in every respect. Superintendent F. W. Meredith is an experienced packinghouse man, and is on the job every minute of the day. He is equally at home in the casing room, or selling beef or making sausages or smoking meats.

The officers of the company are C. H. Ungerman, president; J. P. Phillips, vice-president and treasurer, and F. N. Phillips, secretary, all of them men of good, sound judgment who are real business men in every sense of the word.

The fight still goes on merrily in New Orleans between the butchers who want Sunday closing and those who want to work seven days in the week. The public markets want to work; the shopkeepers do not, but are afraid to keep closed for fear of losing their trade. The retail butchers are at sixes and sevens, with no light in sight.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 16.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lb. ave., 32½c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 32¼c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 32c.; 14@16 lb. ave., 32c.; 16@18 lb. ave., 32c.; 18@20 lb. ave., 32c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lb. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 31½c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 30¼c.; 14@16 lb. ave., 30c.; 16@18 lb. ave., 29½c.; 18@20 lb. ave., 29½c. @ 30½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lb. ave., 33c.; 16@18 lb. ave., 33c.; 18@20 lb. ave., 32¾c.; 20@22 lb. ave., 32½c.; 22@24 lb. ave., 32¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lb. ave., 30c.; 16@18 lb. ave., 30c.; 18@20 lb. ave., 30c.; 20@22 lb. ave., 29¾c.; 22@24 lb. ave., 29½c.

Picnic Hams—4@6 lb. ave., 24c.; 6@8 lb. ave., 23c.; 8@10 lb. ave., 22½c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 22½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lb. ave., 23¼c.; 6@8 lb. ave., 22¼c.; 8@10 lb. ave., 21¼c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 21c.

Clear Bellies—6@8 lb. ave., 39c.; 8@10 lb. ave., 37½c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 34c.; 14@16 lb. ave., 33c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lb. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lb. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lb. ave., 29c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 18, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 38@39c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 33½c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 33½c.; 14@16 lb. ave., 33c.; 18@20 lb. ave., 33c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lb. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 35c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lb. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 35c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lb. ave., 32c.; 8@10 lb. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 33c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lb. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 31c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lb. ave., 33c.; 10@12

lb. ave., 32c.; 18@20 lb. ave., 32c.; city steam lard, 30c.; city dressed hogs, 28½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lb. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 31c.; 14@16 lb. ave., 30c.; skinned shoulders, 25c.; boneless butts, 32c.; Boston butts, 28c.; lean trimmings, 24c.; regular trimmings, 20c.; spare ribs, 18c.; neck ribs, 8c.; kidneys, 8c.; tails, 11c.; snouts, 8c.; livers, 1½c.; pig tongues, 17c.

CHEMICAL AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 17, 1919.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76 per cent. caustic soda, 2¼@3c. lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2¼@3c. lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 3¼@4¼c. lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1½@1¾c. lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1.65@2c. lb.; talc, 1½@2c. lb.; sillex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, nominal, 15@16c. lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.15@2.25 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 16½@17c. lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 14¼@15½c. lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.55@1.58 gal.; soya bean oil, 15½@15¾c. lb.; corn oil, 16¾@17¼c. lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.57½@1.58 gal.

Prime city tallow (special), nominal, 12c. lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 15@16c. lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 9@10c. lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8½@9c. lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 16½@17c. lb.; prime packers' grease, 10@10½c. lb.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending April 12, 1919, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '18, to April 12, 1919.
	Week Ended Apr. 12, 1919.	Week Ended Apr. 13, 1919.	
United Kingdom..	225	489	495
Continent .....	.....	.....	4,621
So. & Cen. Amer. ..	55	.....	4,063
West Indies	10	.....	7,800
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	407	.....	6,534
Other countries....	.....	.....	293
Total	697	489	23,806
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	27,318,000	46,688,000	308,630,000
Continent	44,638,000	3,796,000	580,533,000
So. & Cen. Amer. ..	.....	.....	485,000
West Indies .....	.....	.....	4,355,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	.....	.....	204,000
Other countries....	30,000	.....	214,000
Total	71,386,000	52,480,000	894,421,000
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	3,862,000	13,401,000	86,068,000
Continent	10,692,000	2,769,000	232,643,000
So. & Cen. Amer. ..	44,000	.....	4,705,000
West Indies	360,000	.....	5,631,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	.....	.....	302,000
Other countries....	5,000	.....	136,000
Total	14,873,000	16,170,000	329,486,000
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	632	33,129,000	5,398,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	6,506,000	1,856,000
Boston .....	.....	1,251,000	229,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	12,237,000	1,917,000
Baltimore .....	.....	12,963,000	.....
New Orleans	63	.....	404,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	5,506,000	5,069,000
Total week	697	71,386,000	14,873,000
Previous week ..	2,681	87,239,000	40,400,000
Two weeks ago ..	165	38,966,000	11,022,000
Cor. week last yr	489	52,484,000	16,170,000
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, '18, to April 12, '19.	Same time last year.	Increase.	
Pork, lbs.	4,773,000	2,035,000	2,738,000
Bacon and hams, lbs.	894,421,000	345,023,000	549,397,000
Lard, lbs.	329,486,000	138,824,000	190,662,000

Emory Williamson-Co.
BROKERS & DISTRIBUTORS
Of All Packing House Products.
At Your Service
Augusta, Ga.

HARTJE PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

208 South La Salle St.
CHICAGO

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

113 Wood St.
PITTSBURGH

WE HANDLE ALL GRADES OF PAPER FOR BUTCHERS AND PACKERS

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been strong but quiet this week, and the change in price has been slight. The market has felt the strength in other animal fats, and also in the vegetable oil position, as well as the further sharp advance in stearines, but the actual buying of tallow has been rather moderate. The position seems to be somewhat uncertain. The trade is rather looking for a better demand and a better tone to the market, in view of the conditions prevailing in competing oils and fats. The production is quite liberal, however, and the demand seemed to be restricted by the advance in price, while the developments appear to be more in the way of a demand for edible product than for manufacturing product. Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 11½¢ nominal, with city specials at 12¢ sales.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market has been strong and active; prices have again advanced sharply. The large orders for substitute lards have brought very persistent buying into the market, and supplies have been quickly taken up at the higher prices asked. The situation continues a rather unsettled one. The possibility that after the current orders are placed there may be a cessation in the allocation of substitute lard orders may have a bearing on the action of the market. Quotations: Oleo, 28@29¢.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Market firmly held. Extras are quoted at 29@29½¢, according to quality.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trade quiet and featureless. Prices are quoted 20 cold test, \$1.65@1.70; 30 degrees at \$1.45@1.50, and prime, \$1.35@1.40.

GREASE.—A better inquiry is in evidence and values are firm. Yellow, 7¼@8¼; bone, 11½@12¢; house, 9@9¼¢; brown, 7½@8¢.

EXPORTS OF PORK PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the port of New York during the month of February, 1919, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

HOGS.—Argentina, 30 hd; Cuba, 1 hd. Total, 31 hd.

BACON.—Belgian Congo, 350 lbs.; Belgium, 11,630,543 lbs.; Bermuda, 6,920 lbs.; Bolivia, 2,415 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,450 lbs.; Chile, 1,890 lbs.; Colombia, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 498,066 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 349 lbs.; Denmark, 713,690 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 180 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 390 lbs.; England, 13,954,909 lbs.; France, 34,418,397 lbs.; French Africa, 300 lbs.; Haiti, 200 lbs.; Italy, 15,467,205 lbs.; Jamaica, 844 lbs.; Mexico, 3,474 lbs.;

Newfoundland, 1,500 lbs.; Norway, 4,239,587 lbs.; Peru, 475 lbs.; San Domingo, 500 lbs.; Switzerland, 6 lbs.; Venezuela, 12 lbs. Total, 80,943,752 lbs.

CURED HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Barbados, 850 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 1,640 lbs.; Belgium, 2,962,219 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,714 lbs.; Brazil, 560 lbs.; British Guiana, 9,880 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,153 lbs.; Colombia, 625 lbs.; Cuba, 424,670 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,476 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 4,221 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,622 lbs.; England, 13,421,485 lbs.; France, 9,606,261 lbs.; French Africa, 600 lbs.; French West Indies, 10,628 lbs.; Haiti, 9,302 lbs.; Italy, 16,851,478 lbs.; Jamaica, 10,398 lbs.; Mexico, 25,844 lbs.; Miquelon Island, 5,200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 29,611 lbs.; Nicaragua, 500 lbs.; Norway, 25,152 lbs.; Panama, 14,552 lbs.; Peru, 5,454 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 110 lbs.; Salvador, 100 lbs.; San Domingo, 560 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,600 lbs.; Venezuela, 18,875 lbs. Total, 43,465,820 lbs.

LARD.—Belgian Congo, 6,720 lbs.; Belgium, 15,861,423 lbs.; Bermuda, 600 lbs.; Bolivia, 30,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 6,720 lbs.; Chile, 1,700 lbs.; Colombia, 10,520 lbs.; Cuba, 208,209 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,785 lbs.; Denmark, 36,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 3,445 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,290 lbs.; Ecuador, 1,125 lbs.; England, 13,908,906 lbs.; France, 1,326,951 lbs.; French Africa, 13,900 lbs.; French West Indies, 8,025 lbs.; Greece, 243,453 lbs.; Haiti, 130,020 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,000 lbs.; Mexico, 20,300 lbs.; Miquelon Island, 4,800 lbs.; Newfoundland, 18,513 lbs.; Panama, 1,490 lbs.; Peru, 20,000 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 480 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 400 lbs.; San Domingo, 28,270 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,600 lbs.; Venezuela, 6,260 lbs. Total, 31,900,665 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD.—Dutch Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 38,000 lbs. Total, 39,000 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Belgian Congo, 2,250 lbs.; Belgium, 5,507,271 lbs.; Bermuda, 36,186 lbs.; Bolivia, 50,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 18,915 lbs.; British West Indies, 70,542 lbs.; Cuba, 6,590 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,730 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 12,525 lbs.; France, 75,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 35,750 lbs.; Haiti, 120,500 lbs.; Jamaica, 154,900 lbs.; Mexico, 7,872 lbs.; Miquelon Island, 1,400 lbs.; Newfoundland, 9,692 lbs.; Panama, 8,702 lbs.; San Domingo, 400 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 154,900 lbs. Total, 6,130,515 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Bermuda, 50 gals.; British Guiana, 442 gals.; Cuba, 250 gals.; Spain, 150 gals. Total, 892 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Belgium, 681,200 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,155 lbs.; Cuba, 5,000 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 100 lbs.; Panama, 5,000 lbs. Total, 692,455 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Belgium, 176,800 lbs.;

Bermuda, 20,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 14,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 34,550 lbs.; Colombia, 500 lbs.; Cuba, 49,200 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,200 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 15,128 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 100 lbs.; England, 20,000 lbs.; France, 20,000 lbs.; French Africa, 1,700 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 41,200 lbs.; Haiti, 10,400 lbs.; Italy, 10,008 lbs.; Jamaica, 10,400 lbs.; Newfoundland, 280,000 lbs.; Panama, 3,200 lbs.; Salvador, 200 lbs.; San Domingo, 8,675 lbs.; Sweden, 235,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 132 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,000 lbs. Total, 943,293 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—British India, 206 lbs.; British West Indies, 82 lbs.; Cuba, 90 lbs.; England, 189,488 lbs.; France, 200,000 lbs.; Haiti, 120 lbs.; Mexico, 105 lbs.; Peru, 91 lbs.; Venezuela, 680 lbs. Total, 692,455 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Barbados, 165 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 24 lbs.; Bermuda, 597 lbs.; Bolivia, 9,861 lbs.; British East Africa, 48 lbs.; British India, 8,250 lbs.; British South Africa, 7,325 lbs.; British West Indies, 300 lbs.; Colombia, 80 lbs.; Cuba, 16,460 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,092 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 427 lbs.; Egypt, 33,750 lbs.; England, 136,337 lbs.; France, 142,990 lbs.; French Africa, 48 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,042 lbs.; Haiti, 1,725 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,250 lbs.; Mexico, 3,137 lbs.; Miquelon Island, 500 lbs.; Peru, 2,620 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 1,770 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 3,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,523 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 150 lbs.; Venezuela, 496 lbs. Total, 378,967 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—Belgian Congo, 648 lbs.; Bermuda, 600 lbs.; Bolivia, 765 lbs.; British India, 6,588 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,365 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,149 lbs.; Chile, 75 lbs.; China, 1,049 lbs.; Colombia, 426 lbs.; Cuba, 35,650 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 310 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 812 lbs.; France, 970,175 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,595 lbs.; Haiti, 662 lbs.; Jamaica, 200 lbs.; Mexico, 672 lbs.; Panama, 400 lbs.; Peru, 612 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,160 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,063 lbs. Total, 1,030,976 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the month of February, 1919, are just now reported by the United States Customs Service as follows:

CATTLE.—Ecuador, 4 hd.; Mexico, 16 hd. Total, 20 hd.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 31,208 lbs.; Cuba, 2,000 lbs.; England, 9,506,430 lbs. Total, 9,539,638 lbs.

PICKLED BEEF.—Belgium, 2,663,600 lbs.; Bermuda, 12,716 lbs.; British Guiana, 25,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 22,100 lbs.; Colombia, 1,000 lbs.; Cuba, 6,150 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 250 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 23,000 lbs.;

Telephone, Rector 6236

Cable Address, "Overall"

NEW YORK OVERSEA CO., Inc. 17 Battery Place New York

MASON HARKER, Manager Import Department

AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND

MEAT PRODUCTS: TALLOW GREASE CANNED MEATS HIDES

PREMIER JUS OLEO OIL FROZEN MEAT SKINS

SOUTH AMERICAN

TALLOW

VEGETABLE OILS

PREMIER JUS

WAXES

Head Office: CHRISTIANIA

London
Copenhagen
Rio de Janeiro

Stockholm
San Francisco
Buenos Aires

Genoa
Hong Kong
Valparaiso

Las Palmas
Calcutta
Maranham

Teneriffe
Tokio
Batavia

Durban
Melbourne
Surabaya

Wellington
Sao Paulo
Christchurch

Dutch West Indies, 2,850 lbs.; England, 138,881 lbs.; French Guiana, 7,500 lbs.; French West Indies, 38,357 lbs.; Greece, 50,000 lbs.; Haiti, 3,410 lbs.; Italy, 30,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,900 lbs.; Miquelon Island, 2,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 198,600 lbs.; Panama, 800 lbs.; Peru, 2,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 400 lbs.; Scotland, 35,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 400 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs. Total, 3,267,214 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Belgium, 1,043,983 lbs.; British West Indies, 250 lbs.; England, 1,602,176 lbs.; Greece, 263,530 lbs.; Italy, 74,158 lbs.; Sweden, 2,056 lbs.; Switzerland, 414,829 lbs. Total, 3,420,987 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 14,000 lbs.; Belgium, 170,806 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,210 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,200 lbs.; British West Indies, 18,450 lbs.; Colombia, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 9,000 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,200 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 6,410 lbs.; England, 1,159,601 lbs.; France, 2,330,670 lbs.; French West Indies, 7,650 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,000 lbs.; Haiti, 2,300 lbs.; Jamaica, 15,900 lbs.; Mexico, 2,490 lbs.; Panama, 35,940 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,352

lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 18,500 lbs. Total, 3,807,779 lbs.

STEARIN FROM ANIMAL FATS.—Argentina, 22 lbs.; Australia, 1,168 lbs.; British South Africa, 44,800 lbs.; Colombia, 1,906 lbs.; Cuba, 84,440 lbs.; Denmark, 232,688 lbs.; Ecuador, 5,240 lbs.; England, 44,800 lbs.; France, 447,091 lbs.; Guatemala, 12,000 lbs.; Honduras, 14,000 lbs.; Italy, 22,400 lbs.; Mexico, 2,300 lbs.; Panama, 50 lbs.; Spain, 11,200 lbs. Total, 924,105 lbs.

TALLOW.—Barbados, 300 lbs.; Belgium, 370,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 13,800 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,927 lbs.; Cuba, 98,731 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 400 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,225 lbs.; Mexico, 109 lbs.; Peru, 3,400 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 560 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,050 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 200 lbs.; Venezuela, 490 lbs. Total, 495,192 lbs.

CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Argentina, \$148; Barbados, \$252; Belgian Congo, \$308; Belgium, \$50,791; Bermuda, \$1,818; Bolivia, \$7,245; Brazil, \$56; British East Africa, \$259; British Guiana, \$331;

British India, \$1,406; British South Africa, \$3,343; British West Africa, \$42; British West Indies, \$3,940; Chile, \$188; Colombia, \$456; Cuba, \$2,165; Danish West Indies, \$159; Dutch Guiana, \$156; Dutch West Indies, \$995; Ecuador, \$238; Egypt, \$20,000; England, \$873,058; France, \$234,050; French Africa, \$523; French West Indies, \$1,193; Greece, \$134; Guatemala, \$24; Haiti, \$1,349; Hongkong, \$92; Italy, \$3,107,332; Jamaica, \$200; Mexico, \$502; Miquelon Island, \$2,522; China, \$64; Newfoundland, \$8; New Zealand, \$6; Nicaragua, \$69; Panama, \$2,695; Peru, \$2,106; Portuguese Africa, \$1,106; San Domingo, \$1,647; Scotland, \$2,750; Straits Settlements, \$103; Sweden, \$32,205; Switzerland, \$3; Trinidad, Island of, \$883; Venezuela, \$346. Total, \$4,405,078.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Belgian Congo, \$443; Bermuda, \$486; Bolivia, \$146; British East Africa, \$37; British Guiana, \$547; British India, \$93; British South Africa, \$3,970; British West Africa, \$231; British West Indies, \$885; China, \$352; Colombia, \$357; Cuba, \$8,631; Danish West Indies, \$447; Dutch Guiana, \$99; Dutch West Indies, \$715; England, \$245,631 lbs.; France, \$7,612; French Guiana, \$600; French West Indies, \$13,124; Greece, \$5,810 lbs.; Haiti, \$570; Italy, \$836,308; Jamaica, \$635; Newfoundland, \$5,362; Nicaragua, \$7; Panama, \$17,584; Peru, \$411; San Domingo, \$831; Spain, \$656; Straits Settlements, \$98; Trinidad, Island of, \$1,731; Venezuela, \$51. Total, \$1,154,486.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from the port of New York during the month of February, 1919, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 2,600 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 88 lbs.; Belgium, 24,300 lbs.; Bermuda, 60 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,300 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,250 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,510 lbs.; Cuba, 1,200 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,309 lbs.; England, 2,919,825 lbs. French Africa, 800 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,500 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,258 lbs.; Mexico, 500 lbs.; Panama 56,034 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 400 lbs.; San Domingo, 400 lbs.; Switzerland, 12 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 17,800 lbs. Total, 3,049,637 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 600 dz.; Cuba, 300 dz.; England, 383,430 dz. Total, 384,330 dz.

CHEESE.—Belgian Congo, 607 lbs.; Belgium, 3,049,637 lbs.; British Guiana, 160 lbs.; British India, 8,602 lbs.; British West Indies, 205 lbs.; Colombia, 60 lbs.; Cuba, 60,086 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,115 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 496 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 650 lbs.; England, 6 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,152 lbs.; Haiti, 270 lbs.; Mexico, 70 lbs.; Miquelon Island, 150 lbs.; Panama, 11,985 lbs.; Peru, 786 lbs.; Salvador, 184 lbs.; San Domingo, 780 lbs.; Spain 30 lbs. Total, 227,131 lbs.

INDIA'S EXPORTS OF PEANUTS.

The total exportation of peanuts from India as a whole for the fiscal years of 1914 and 1918, inclusive, in tons of 2,240 pounds, were as follows: 1914, 277,900 tons; 1915, 138,300; 1916, 175,400; 1917, 147,500; 1918, 115,300. Recent information indicates that the average price at the end of January, 1919, and at the same date in the five preceding years were as follows per 100 pounds: 1914, \$2.48; 1915, \$1.53; 1916, \$2.03; 1917, \$2; 1918, \$1.95; 1919, \$4.42.

Normally, France receives four-fifths of the total exports from India. The prevailing ocean rate from Madras to Marseilles during 1918 was \$3.47 per 100 pounds for shelled nuts, while the present rate from Madras to New York is quoted at \$1.50 per 100 pounds, which would make the price of shelled peanuts \$7.89 per 100 pounds at Marseilles and \$5.92 at New York. The present rate on shelled peanuts from New York to Marseilles is approximately \$1.90 per 100 pounds.

It is not believed that substantial quantities of peanuts will be imported into the United States from India, on account of French demand, and because of a probable decrease in this year's crop of 55 per cent.

ROGERS BROWN & Co

HOGE BLDG. SEATTLE WASH. CABLE "ROGBRO"

Chicago
Los Angeles
San Francisco
New York
Kobe, Japan
Shanghai, China
Darien, Manchuria
Liverpool

WHEN YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR
Peanut Oil Coconut Oil Soya Bean Oil
Sesame Seed Oil
Oil Seeds Beans Peas
Vegetable Tallows

Consult with us. We will
be glad to place the facilities
of our organization at
your service.



VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Strong—Good Business Reported— Further Advances in Soya-Bean and Copra —Good Buying of Peanut Oil.

The advancing tendency which has been pronounced for some time was again in evidence in the oil market this week, and was reflected in further advances being paid, almost throughout. The advance was accompanied by quite large trading in various kinds of oils and at higher prices. In cottonseed oil the tone of the market was very firm, and prices were held at full quotations, owing to the strength in other oils, and the reports of further large allotments for compound lard, shortly to be made. A very persistent report was in circulation during the week to the effect that an order for approximately 25,000,000 lbs. more lard-substitute had been allocated, making about 110,- to 115,000,000 lbs. so far this spring. It had been anticipated by well-informed people that this allotment would be made, although when it was to be made was not definitely stated.

This allotment for substitute lard is expected to be sufficient to relieve the cottonseed oil market of the surplus product for this year, so that there will be very little carry-over the coming year more than usual, if as much. The domestic trade is expected to take care of the balance of the supplies without difficulty. Reports have been current that the placing of these orders might be followed within a short time by a reopening of the cottonseed oil market to public trading—in fact rumors have been current

on the Produce Exchange that the market might be opened for new crop months before May 31, and that possibly there might be trading in old-crop, but reports from Washington have indicated that this was quite unlikely, it being feared that a reopening of the cotton oil market would result in oil following provisions in price.

The action of the hog product market, and the advance in lard to new high levels has also been a factor of influence in the entire vegetable oil market. Reports from the Pacific coast have shown a strong position in imported oils; rather liberal sales of soya-bean oil have been made at advancing prices. Reports were very persistent that offerings from abroad were being curtailed, due to the European demand, and at better prices. Refiners have been buying pretty freely, on account of the general strength in the vegetable oil market, the expectation of further allotments of export orders for substitute lard, and the actual active demand for export from the neutral countries.

The position of copra and coconut oil has also been very strong. Sales of both in liberal quantities have been made at higher prices. This change in position in copra and coconut oils has been influenced by reports that direct shipments to Europe were again taking a large percentage of the copra production, so that but a moderate amount would be available for shipment to the United States. For the past two years the shipments of copra to the United States have been the principal shipments from the producing sections.

Demand for Chinese peanut oil has been

on a larger scale at higher prices, and domestic peanut oil has also been firm and higher. The general position in edible oils is so different from what it was in the winter that the trade is looking back at the conditions which then prevailed as on a bad dream. In regard to the continuation of the demand, there seems to be a pretty strong feeling that the buying by Europe will be continued, and that on account of the tonnage conditions, demand will be thrown upon the United States, for vegetable oils. This condition may develop into continued liberal buying of the edible oils and substitute lards, although if this demand reaches a point where it jeopardizes the American supply, there may be some effort at controlling this; however, as soon as peace is signed and the different markets of Europe are thrown open, the question will be one of ability to pay and one of ability to transport, and these two items will probably be the factors which will limit the volume of the demand.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The spot and market on the coast is firm with a good inquiry. Sellers' tanks from the coast are quoted at 13@13¼c. per pound. Spot is quoted at 15@15¼c.

PEANUT OIL.—Offerings remain light and the market firm. Oriental oil is nominally quoted at 18c. with offers small. Domestic crude is nominal at 18@18¼c. f. o. b. mill, buyers' tanks.

CORN OIL.—Offerings of crude oil are light and the market strong. Refined oil was again higher. Crude is quoted at 18¼@19c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Demand is reported fair and the market firm with light offerings.



ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange Building
NEW YORK CITY

Barrels

Tank Cars

Steel Drums

Tins

Agents

in all the

Principal Eastern

Cities of the U. S. A.

Also all the

Principal European Cities

SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR

Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corp.

Portsmouth, Va.

Gulf & Valley Cotton Oil Company, Ltd.

New Orleans, La.

LAW & COMPANY, Inc.

FORMERLY

THE PICARD-LAW CO.

Consulting, Analytical, Engineering

Chemists

AND

Bacteriologists**Expert Vegetable Oil
Chemists**AND SPECIALISTS IN ANALYSIS OF
CATTLE FEEDSPACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS
FERTILIZERSFUEL, LUBRICATING OILS
AND BOILER WATERSMain Laboratories: Carolina Branch:
Atlanta, Ga. Wilmington, N. C.

Western interests were fair buyers of Manila oil on the coast at 12¼c. April-May shipment sellers' tanks. Ceylon dom., 14@15c., and Coch. dom., bbls., 16@16¼c.

PALM OIL.—Market is dull and featureless. Price, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, —, to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14@14¼c. in bbls.; Niger, 16@18c.

CONFER ON COTTONSEED SITUATION.

There is to be a meeting in Washington on April 25 between representatives of the cottonseed industries and their tributary industries, the cotton growers, oil mill men and the Food Administration, for the purpose of considering the situation and the present outlook for these industries and to secure the views of the Food Administration officials. It is expected that matters of vital importance will be adjusted and a plan formulated for the ensuing period.

TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held last week at Dallas to decide upon arrangements for the next annual convention of that association. It was decided to hold the convention at Galveston, as usual, and the Hotel Galvez will be the headquarters. The convention will meet on June 9, 10 and 11, and the Rules Committee will hold its sessions on June 6 and 7, also at the Hotel Galvez, Galveston. Secretary Gibson reports that an unusually large attendance is expected.

CALIFORNIA FIGHTS OIL IMPORTS.

California cottonseed oil interests are conducting a campaign against imported oils used in competition with their product in the manufacture of lard substitute. Their opposition is particularly aimed at Chinese peanut oil, half a million pounds of which, it is claimed, has been brought into California since January 1. They fear the effect on the market for cottonseed oil, and claim stocks of California seed and crude oil are mounting, with no outlet in sight. A bill is now before the California legislature to



The high excellence of our

"Buttercup" and "Snowflake"**PEANUT AND COTTONSEED OILS**

has been long recognized by the trade.

Shipped in barrels and our own tank-cars—
or in tins, to suit our customers' convenience.**MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS CORPORATION**

(ESTABLISHED 1837)

(Sole Distributors for the Edible Oil Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.)

1303 Shelby St., Louisville, Ky.

136 Liberty St., New York City

Boston

Chicago

Philadelphia

Cleveland

Cincinnati

Seattle

San Francisco

forbid the use of any oil in food manufacture containing more than one-fourth of 1 per cent, of free fatty acid. It is claimed the imported oils are high on free fatty acids. An effort made through California senators to induce the War Trade Board to place an embargo on imported oils did not succeed.

DANISH MARKET FOR OIL CAKE.

There is a demand for cottonseed oil cake and corn in Denmark, with very little offered from America. Since July 1, 1918, there have been no exports of oil cake to Denmark from this country, and only 20,397 barrels of corn meal, in January, 1919.

D. OLIVIERI, 3, Rue Fortia, Marseilles (France)

desires to represent important first class American producers of the following articles:

Cottonseed Oil, Oleo Oils, Oleo Stock, Tallow, Greases, Tankage, Lard, etc.; Sausages; D. S. Pork Products (Hams, fat backs, shoulders, bellies, etc.); Abattoir by-products, etc.

Established 1899—Highest references.

Cable address: Olicas—Marseilles.—A. B. C. Code 5th

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

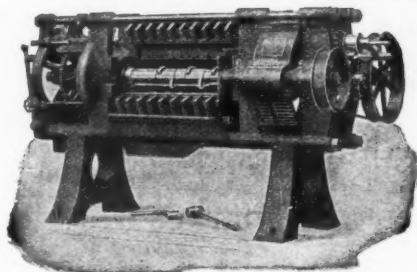
Puritan, Winter Fressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries:
WYOMING, W. V.
PORT HURON, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.
MACON, GA.

General Offices:
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Cable Address: "Procter"

THE ANDERSON OIL EXPELLER

A New Departure in the Oil Pressing Business
Can be used for **COTTON SEED, PEANUT or SOYA BEAN** Pressing



The Anderson Oil Expeller.

BETTER THAN HYDRAULIC PRESS

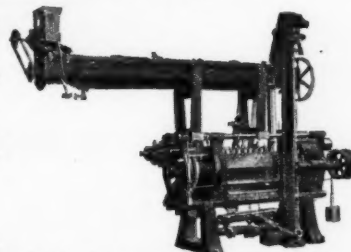
because of

1. Superior quality of oil and cake or meal.
2. Great saving in cost of production.
3. Greater simplicity in method of manufacturing.

Manufactured by

THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.



Side Drive Oil Expeller, With Foots Elevator and Tempering Apparatus.

FATS AND OILS IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 17.)

regrind the cake, and, after heating, make a second pressing in hydraulics. Both the first and second-pressing oils are refined.

Refining processes similar to those used in the refining of other vegetable oils are employed to eliminate the free fatty acids. Owing to the fact that cocoanut oil contains glycerids of the lower fatty acids, which are more easily decomposed than those of seed oils, greater care is necessary in its refining to prevent an abnormally high loss due to the conversion of a large portion of the oil into soap.

A number of plants separate the portion of the oil which melts at a lower temperature from that which is solid at a higher temperature, the liquid portion being sold as coconut olein for use as a cooking oil, while the stearine is used as a substitute for, or an adulterant of, cacao butter in the confectionery trade and in sweet fillings for certain cookies or wafers and in vegetable margarines. The by-products from the refining of coconut oil, of course, are used largely in the manufacture of soaps, and the press cake from the oil mill is a valuable stock and concentrated dairy feed.

One of the most important uses of refined coconut oil is in the production of vegetable margarines, sometimes called "nut margarines." In making these butter substitutes approximately 50 parts of coconut oil, 25 parts of peanut or other vegetable oil, and 25 parts of ripened milk are mixed thoroughly by churning, and then quickly chilled. The cooling of the mixture must be done in such a way that the fat particles when collected and worked will yield a smooth butter-like product. This is usually accomplished by either spraying the batch into a large tank of cold water or running it from the churn in a thin sheet under an ice-water spray. After the batch has congealed into a mass of fine wax-like particles it usually is collected in large trucks and placed in a tempering room, where it is allowed to ripen and develop a buttery flavor. In a day or two, when properly ripened, it is taken to the workers, the requisite amount of salt added, and the excess of moisture squeezed out. It is then ready to be put in packages for the market.

Possible Additions to the Present Supply.

The same economies that have already been suggested with reference to other vegetable oils would effect some increase in the yield

of coconut oil made in the American mills. Abroad, however, the copra cake is highly prized as a dairy feed, because of the belief that the coconut oil left in the cake resembles milk fat more than any other oil, and is therefore easily converted into cream by the cows. If this is true, although it seems a questionable theory, then, of course, the 6 or 8 per cent. of oil in the cake is more valuable as a dairy feed than when it is extracted and used for soap making.

As already intimated the world's copra trade was entirely upset by the war, and it is impossible to predict what will happen when shipping conditions are again normal. It would seem probable, however, that our coconut oil mills will experience more difficulty in getting copra when England, Holland and especially Germany, are again in the market.

Fortunately, the seeds of several varieties of palms in Mexico, and in Central and South America contain oils so similar to coconut that they are for all practical purposes identical. Among these are the babussa, the cohune, and coquito. While none of these have as yet become of any great commercial importance, some are being imported in small quantities, and if the problem of cracking their hard, thick shells is

satisfactorily solved they will undoubtedly come into competition with the coconut.

(To be continued.)

IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL.

Imports of olive oil in January, 1919, are reported by countries as follows by the Division of Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

	Gallons.	Dollars.
Italy .....	.....	.....
Spain	43,851	\$83,231
Canada	2	10
Cuba	787	3,104
Hongkong .....	.....	.....
Total	44,640	\$86,345

OIL TRADE CONVENTIONS.

Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, May 19, 20, 21. Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La.

National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, May 27, 28, 29, Memphis, Tenn.

Inter-State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and Oil Mill Superintendents Exhibitors' Association, June 4, 5, 6, Atlanta, Ga.

Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, June 9, 10, 11. Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Tex.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY

Crushers and Refiners of Cottonseed, Peanut and other Vegetable Oils

SNOWDRIFT

Scoco and Kneedit
—vegetable shortenings

Wesson Oil

"77" CHOICE SALAD OIL "44" CHOICE BUTTER OIL
"88" CHOICE WHITE OIL "22" YELLOW COOKING OIL

*Crude Mills throughout the Cotton States, Refineries and Plants at
Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, Chicago, Bayonne
New York City Office at 120 Broadway*

The USSESA APPARATUS not only separates the grease from waste waters

But it automatically ejects all sediments.

And it is the only apparatus on the market that automatically ejects the sediments.

Why remain satisfied with an old-fashioned system that collects sediments and creates free fatty acid—thereby spoiling the grease?

USSESA SALES COMPANY, Inc.

220 West 42nd Street Candler Building New York City, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus

mitsui & co., ltd.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

Offices in Every Important City in the World

DIRECT IMPORTERS FROM

JAPAN OIL

SOYA BEAN OIL
PEANUT OIL
COCOANUT OIL
RAPESEED OIL
CHINA WOOD OIL
JAPAN VEG. WAX
CHINESE VEG. TALLOW
WHITE GREEN
CHINESE ANIMAL TALLOW

RICE

SIAM GARDEN RICE
SIAM RICE NO. 1
SIAM USUAL RICE
SAIGON RICE NO. 1
SAIGON PYCHOW RICE NO. 1
CALCUTTA PATNA RICE NO. 1
RANGOON SQ. RICE

CHINA BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS
PEA BEANS
SHIROMARU—MARROW
SOYA
RANGOON WHITE



INDIA PRODUCE

EGG ALBUMEN
EGG YOLK
DRIED GINGER
CASSIA
MUSTARD SEED
SESAME SEED
POPPY SEED
AJOWAN SEED
POTATO FLOUR
TAPIOCA FLOUR
BEAN FLOUR
RICE FLOUR
PEANUTS—
SHELLED AND UNSHELLED
WALNUTS
BEAN CAKE
CRAB MEAT
DRIED FISH
CANNED FISH

mitsui & co., LIMITED

65 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

TEL. BOWLING GREEN 7520

OIL DEPT.

PRODUCE DEPT.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

[Friday being a holiday markets generally were closed.]

THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were easier with bearish hog news.

Tallow.

Market strong, sales reported at the quoted level. City special loose quoted at 12c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quiet but firm. Oleo quoted at 28c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade quiet and featureless.

THURSDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 17, 1919.—Market firm; prime Western, \$30.90@31.00; Middle West, \$30.70@30.80; city steam, 30@30½c. nom.; refined Continent, \$32.50; South American, \$32.75; Brazil, kegs, \$33.75; compound, 23@24¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 17, 1919.—Copra fabrique, — fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, — fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, April 17, 1919.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 143s. 6d.; New York, 140s. 6d.; picnic, 119s. 6d.; hams, long, 175s.; American cut, 173s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 149s.; long clear, —; short backs, 168s.; bellies, 181s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 154s. 3d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 160s. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 72s.

THURSDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 17.—Hog receipts, estimated, 32,000. Left over, 8,282. Markets mostly 10c. lower. Cattle receipts, 7,500; sheep, 12,000.

Buffalo, April 17.—Hogs steady; on sale, 1,600 at \$21.00@21.15.

Kansas City, April 17.—Hogs steady at \$20.65.

St. Joseph, April 17.—Hogs slow at \$19.50@20.70.

Louisville, April 17.—Hogs steady at \$20.50.

Sioux City, April 17.—Hogs steady, at \$20.10@20.75.

Indianapolis, April 17.—Hogs lower, at \$20.60@20.85.

Omaha, April 17.—Hogs slow, at \$20.00@20.60.

Cleveland, April 17.—Hogs steady, at \$20.75.

Detroit, April 17.—Hogs; no market account of strike.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 17, 1919.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.61½
Cable transfers	4.65½
Demand, sterling	4.63½
Commercial, sight	4.64½
Commercial, 60 days	4.61½
Commercial, 90 days	4.59½
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	6.07
Commercial, sight	6.02
Bankers' cables	5.98
Bankers' checks	6.01
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	40½
Commercial, 60 days	39½
Bankers' sight	40½
Bankers' cables	40½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	24.80
Bankers' cables	25.00

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 12, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,450	20,700	16,505
Swift & Co.	5,430	14,200	18,490
Morris & Co.	4,455	9,600	8,373
Wilson & Co.	4,749	12,900	8,111
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,305	8,500	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	888	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	680	...	...

Brennan Packing Co., 6,100 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,800 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,200 hogs; others, 13,300 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,672	13,473	6,984
Fowler Packing Co.	923	...	...
Wilson & Co.	3,680	9,427	3,914
Swift & Co.	4,001	10,312	8,349
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,631	9,389	6,855
Morris & Co.	4,220	7,230	2,615
Others	829	354	130

Omaha.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,172	2,065	2,095
Swift & Co.	1,494	6,487	962
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,103	7,215	3,646
Armour & Co.	2,688	8,192	1,533
Swartz & Co.	...	2,944	...
J. W. Murphy	...	6,636	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 144 cattle; Higgins Packing Co., 68 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 23 cattle; Midwest Packing Co., 8 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 74 cattle.

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 12, 1919:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	30,394
Kansas City	20,936
Omaha	10,806
East St. Louis	10,637
St. Joseph	6,737
Sioux City	5,672
Cudahy	762
South St. Paul	7,181
Fort Worth	7,277
Philadelphia	3,690
Indianapolis	2,632
New York and Jersey City	10,833
Oklahoma City	7,259
Milwaukee	956
Cincinnati	4,807

HOGS.	
Chicago	126,452
Kansas City	52,114
Omaha	28,367
East St. Louis	50,972
St. Joseph	28,258
Sioux City	19,743
Cudahy	6,304
Ottumwa	8,159
Fort Worth	7,741
South St. Paul	16,268
Philadelphia	10,833
Indianapolis	4,277
New York and Jersey City	26,187
Oklahoma City	24,537
Milwaukee	9,494
Cincinnati	8,435
	16,062

SHEEP.	
Chicago	53,660
Kansas City	28,909
Omaha	17,258
East St. Louis	4,532
St. Joseph	15,571
Sioux City	2,696
Cudahy	62
South St. Paul	118
Fort Worth	2,217
Philadelphia	3,725
Indianapolis	342
New York and Jersey City	12,968
Oklahoma City	721
Milwaukee	53
Cincinnati	100

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 17, 1919, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 85,182 quarters; to the Continent, 52,027 quarters; on orders, 32,155 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 117,967 quarters; to the Continent, 58,547 quarters; on orders, nothing.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	4,969	3,000
Kansas City	1,069	1,231	...
Omaha	300	10,338	100
St. Louis	500	10,480	600
St. Joseph	100	2,068	...
Sioux City	750	5,000	1,000
St. Paul	200	570	...
Fort Worth	2,500	500	...
Milwaukee	...	747	...
Louisville	400	2,000	50
Wichita	...	557	...
Indianapolis	200	4,400	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	...
Buffalo	800	2,100	2,400
Cleveland	100	1,000	200
New York	780	2,283	1,082

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919.

Chicago	14,000	42,191	11,000
Kansas City	14,000	15,381	10,000
Omaha	5,000	13,082	6,000
St. Louis	5,000	6,145	900
St. Joseph	2,000	9,000	3,200
Sioux City	1,800	5,000	100
St. Paul	1,800	5,000	1,200
Milwaukee	...	1,827	...
Louisville	2,000	6,000	100
Wichita	...	288	...
Indianapolis	1,200	6,000	100
Cincinnati	21,000	11,400	...
Buffalo	5,400	13,600	16,800
Cleveland	...	5,000	...
New York	4,650	4,270	4,920

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919.

Chicago	9,000	28,927	11,000
Kansas City	10,000	13,596	12,000
Omaha	5,000	18,557	6,500
St. Louis	6,200	18,829	1,500
St. Joseph	2,500	8,000	3,500
Sioux City	2,000	9,000	750
St. Paul	2,000	6,000	4,500
Fort Worth	4,000	2,500	2,000
Milwaukee	...	1,140	...
Louisville	300	1,000	50
Wichita	...	2,707	...
Indianapolis	1,250	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	...	300	...
Cincinnati	500	2,500	100
Buffalo	900	1,600	1,200
Cleveland	100	1,000	200
New York	1,750	3,820	1,240

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919.

Chicago	5,600	14,951	11,000
Kansas City	10,000	18,144	7,000
Omaha	4,500	18,239	8,500
St. Louis	4,600	14,759	600
St. Joseph	2,200	9,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,500	7,000	...
St. Paul	2,300	7,000	4,500
Fort Worth	6,000	2,600	1,500
Milwaukee	...	6,992	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	1,439	...
Indianapolis	1,250	6,000	200
Cincinnati	500	4,840	300
Buffalo	900	1,600	1,600
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	2,220	4,590	6,470

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919.

Chicago	8,000	32,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	2,500	15,000	8,500
St. Louis	1,600	9,000	1,000
St. Joseph	1,700	5,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,200	8,000	100
St. Paul	1,050	2,000	100
Fort Worth	8,500	2,500	500
Milwaukee	...	1,419	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	2,293	...
Indianapolis	1,000	7,000	2,000
Cincinnati	400	3,882	200
Buffalo	1,050	1,600	2,200
Cleveland	...	3,000	...

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919.

Chicago	2,000	22,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,800	6,000	2,000
Omaha	800	11,000	3,000
St. Louis	800	11,000	150
St. Joseph	200	2,000	1,000
Sioux City	800	8,400	800
St. Paul	1,000	3,500	100
Oklahoma City	1,400	1,100	...
Denver	600	600	7,100
Indianapolis	700	7,000	100

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 14, 1919.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,776	7,548	5,670	20,763
New York	3,777	8,623	7,296	13,774
Totals	6,553	16,171	12,966	24,537
Totals last week	6,598	8,536	14,852	22,765

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES steady to strong, with many reported not to be offering their April selection. Nothing new in the way of trading is learned, but there continues to be witnessed a good demand for light weight hides, with packers apparently reluctant in pressing for business. Their ideas are high and it is difficult to make quotations in the absence of trading. Buyers in some instances are likewise. A big packer is offering winter heavy native steers at 30c., heavy native cows at 28c.; native steers 31c., heavy cows 29c., lights 27c., heavy Texas 30c., extremes 27c., colliers 28c. and butts 29c.

Later:—A big packer sold April heavy Texas steers, light Texas steers, Colorados and heavy native steers. Understand the heavy Texas brought 30c. and lights 29c. Another declined 28c. for Colorados and 29c. for butt brands. Two of the big packers are not offering any April hides, but one of these is offering two to three cars heavy winter native cows at 28c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues to keep strong as conditions remain unchanged and dealers hold steady in their ideas. As has been previously mentioned there continues to be a good demand for good quality light weight hides and buyers are in the market for all lots available. Few offerings of any consequence have been noted recently and dealers report inquiry for stock of this description. Current receipts are quoted at 22@22½c. for extremes. Some lots are offered at 23c. Choice quality stock of back salting extremes are offered at 24½@25½c., according to lots. Current receipt buffs are quoted at 20@20½c., with better grades held for 21@22c., according to quality. A car of nearly free of grub buffs recently sold at 22c. Heavy steers are slow and offered at 22½@23½c. as to salting, with some extra choice lots of heavy steers reported offered at 24@24½c. Heavy cows are slow and quoted at 20½@21c. Branded hides are quiet with offerings at 17½@18c. Bulls are nominally quoted at 16@16½c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES.—This market is strong, but quiet, with the chief obstacle to trading the lack of supplies. Extremes are quoted at 22@22½c. for current receipts. Choice quality extremes are offered up to 25½c., according to lots, quality, etc. Buffs range in prices from 20@21c., according to lots, etc. All weight hides are offered at 22½@23c. As has been mentioned from time to time the demand for calfskins continues to be good, but supplies are small. Countries are quoted at 38@40c., according to lots. Light calf, \$2.75@3. Deacons, \$2.55@2.80. Horse hides are firmly held and are in good demand. Stocks are small and nominally quoted at \$8.50@10, accordingly.

CALFSKINS.—Unchanged, with buyers of the opinion that the situation is a trifle easier. Sellers continue along old lines, but buyers' views have changed. Bids of 52c. have recently been reported made for Chicago cities with last sales noted at 53½c. Most packers are talking 57c. and probably

less for April forward skins, against former askings of 57½c. Mixed cities and countries are quoted at 45@50c. Countries at 40@43c. Light calf, \$2.75@3. Beacons, \$2.55@2.80. Packer kip, 38@40c. Mixed outside city and country kip, 34@36c. Countries 30@33c.

HORSE HIDES steady and strong. Whole hides continue to experience a good demand, but supplies are scarce in this section. Countries are quoted at \$7.50@8. Mixed cities and countries, \$8.50@9.25. City renderers at \$10.50@11.

SHEEP PELTS.—This market is active and strong. A big packer sold 20,000 Chicago and River points packer sheep and lamb pelts at \$4.65. This is noted to be an advance of 5c. over last sales reported made at \$4.60. Present askings are said to range from \$4.65@4.75. Outside city and country packer sheep \$3.50@4. Countries at \$2.50@3. Packer shearlings \$1.25@1.50. Dry western murrains 32@33c.

HOG SKINS unchanged. Average run is quoted at \$1.10@1.30. No. 1 pigskin strips, 10@11c.; No. 2, 8½@9½c.; No. 3, 5½@6½c., according to measure.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is steady and ruled somewhat active Thursday. One of the uptown packers sold 2 cars February-March heavy native steers at 28c. for the koshers and 28½c. for the stuck throats. Also there continues to be a persistent rumor that another of the uptown packers sold his February-March natives, but this he firmly denies, claiming that he is asking ½c. over the above sale. In outside packer hides market continues very strong on light native cows. Packers still holding back on April hides. No sales steers or bulls. In small packer hides it is believed that some business may develop in several thousand packer native bulls.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Most of the large tanners are of the opinion that prices have reached their pinnacle on extremes. Large offerings of good middle west buffs at 22c. fail to attract buyers. Reports from Philadelphia state that extremes continue in good request and three-quarter cars sold at 25@26c. as to quality and range of weights. Good quality country buffs offered at 23c. and not taken. Middle west hides are steady with last sales of good extremes up to 25½c. and back salting at 22c. There are offerings noted right along of heavy cows, buffs, bulls, etc., without attracting buyers' attention on account of the difference in price. New York State, New England, etc., all weight hides are firm and move readily when prices are within buyers' views. Reports from Boston state that business is somewhat tied up there on account of the telephone strike now prevailing. Nevertheless, dealers state that high rates continue to be asked for good lots of extremes from all sections. Buffs and the other heavyweights not wanted.

CALFSKINS.—The market seems to be established at \$4.80-6.7 last paid for the three weights of New York city skins, although buyers are not anxious to buy the

high figure for the medium and heavier weight skins, since the decline on the 5@7s. Outside city and country skins are weaker, but reports received state that no goods are pressed on the market. Most dealers are busy making deliveries on old lots. Last sales mixed cities and countries were at \$4.40-5.40-6.40.

Later:—About 5,000 more 5@7s sold at \$4.80. Large offerings of western light skins noted without effecting sales.

HORSE HIDES.—The market for the present continues to rule strong with a car of New York state hides selling at \$10. However, some of the large importers are of the opinion that as soon as the large arrivals of B. A. dry and wet salted hides find their way here, the domestic market will become easier. At the present market, butts are very strong and \$3.50 is asked for 22 lb. and up, with large sales of all sizes on the basis of \$3.20 for city renderers' and 5c. more for 22 lb. alone. Fronts are quoted at \$7.50, with last sales at around \$7.25. Cables from B. A. are offering wet salted B.A.'s averaging 52 lbs. at \$9.

Later:—Philadelphia reports horse strong at \$10.50 asked for renderers', with bids \$10 declined. Good lots outside states have sold \$9.50@10.

MARCH OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of March, 1919, was 14,470,969 pounds uncolored and 492,558 pounds colored, a total of 14,963,527 pounds. This is four and three-quarters million pounds more than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was two and one-quarter million pounds less. Renovated butter production in the Chicago district in March totaled 423,645 pounds.

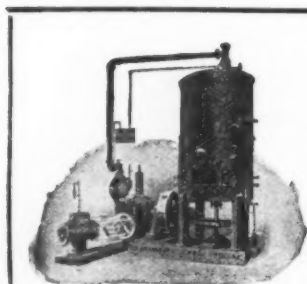
Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
March, 1918.....	17,128,288
April.....	12,777,094
May.....	13,920,829
June.....	11,298,221
July.....	11,191,912
August.....	10,848,902
September.....	15,464,869
October.....	23,393,994
November.....	18,533,070
December.....	18,942,583
January, 1919.....	21,528,873
February.....	10,241,265
March.....	14,963,527

FEBRUARY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of February, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 359,500 pounds colored and 15,626,872 pounds uncolored, or a total of 15,986,372 pounds. This was 21 million pounds less than the production for the preceding month, and 23 million pounds less than the same month last year. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are:

	Pounds.
February, 1918.....	39,394,078
March.....	32,737,427
April.....	20,745,393
May.....	25,675,446
June.....	16,588,713
July.....	18,153,084
August.....	19,441,658
September.....	29,753,466
October.....	46,917,615
November.....	33,292,499
December.....	36,381,959
January, 1919.....	37,818,822
February.....	15,986,372



RENDERER!

Present your problems freely. They will be answered. We helped others, and can aid you.

The Wannenwetsch System

of Rendering is the most economical, is care-free, sanitary, occupies minimum space, and will net you greater profits than your present system.

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.
563 William St. BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 16.

Jewish holidays, the closing days of the Lenten period and no favorable news as yet as to the placing of government contracts in the near future have exerted a very "bearish" influence on the cattle trade, and despite moderate receipts the market has declined with regularity and steer values are off anywhere from \$1@2 per cwt. as compared to the high spot in the trade the first of April. Finished beefs selling from \$18@19.50 and the fair to medium killing steers selling from \$14@15, along with the cheaper grades with quality enough to get feeder competition, show the least loss and are only \$1@1.25 per cwt. under the high spot in the trade. Yearlings have declined anywhere from 75c. @ \$1.50 and the bulk of the good to choice yearling steers are selling at present from \$15.50@16.50, but something fancy would bring more, and the medium to good grades are going largely from \$14.50@15.50, with fair to medium kinds all the way from \$13@14.50. The brunt of the decline in the steer trade has been suffered by the medium to good corned steers which are selling all the way from \$16@17.50, according to weight, quality and fat, and they are the kinds that are fully \$2 per cwt. lower than they were the first of the month.

Compared to the low spot in the market a week ago the trade on butcher cattle shows quite a decisive reaction, cannery and cutters being up 25@50c., while the better grades of cows and heifers show 50@75c. advance, with prospects rather favorable for the near future. Bologna bulls are steady, but the weighty fat bulls and the medium to good bulls are 15@25c. lower, especially on the heavier weights on account of a poor eastern outlet, and stock and feeding bulls are in moderate supply and in fair demand. Veal calves which recently showed a sensational advance of \$2@3 per cwt. on account of the Easter trade have reacted and about half of the advance has been ceded back to the buyers. Heavy calves of good quality are selling readily for the country trade, and the medium grades if carrying any fat are meeting with ready acceptance for local and shipping account. High prices for she stuff will prevail until the first and perhaps the middle of June, but by that time the Southern grass cattle will be moving freely to the other markets.

Continued moderate receipts of hogs at all points has resulted in a strong active trade with prices advancing from day to day and on Wednesday of this week the smaller packers and the "boys" bid 'em up and the early trade ruled 10@15c. higher with the extreme top \$20.90 and the bulk of the good hogs are selling from \$20.60@20.80, with mixed grades largely \$20.40@20.55. The big packing outfits stayed out of the trade until late in the day and as a consequence the market closed with the early advance lost, and while, as repeatedly stated in these columns everything indicates a continuance of the wonderful demand, coupled with rather moderate receipts for some weeks to come, and we rather think that the zenith of the trade has not yet been reached, still, on the other hand, after such a phenomenal advance, a little increase in the supply and a temporary reaction will not be surprising.

Following last week's decline in lamb values, this branch of the trade shows considerable improvement up to this time, prices ranging from 30@50c. per cwt. above last week's close. A feature of the trade during the past few days has been the urgent demand for lightweight lambs suitable for the Easter trade. Indications point to but little change during the coming few days, but most traders think the market will take on renewed life and activity following Easter. We quote: Woolled—Good to choice lambs, \$19.50@20; poor to medium, \$17.50@18.50. No woolled yearlings or aged wethers on sale.

Good to choice ewes, \$14.50@15.25; well woolled shearing lambs, \$16.75@17.25. Shorn—Fair to good lambs, \$16@16.50; prime to fancy, \$16.65@17; good to choice yearling wethers, \$14.75@15.25; fair to best aged wethers, \$13.75@14.50; good to prime spring lambs, \$20@22.50; poor to medium, \$15@18.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 15.

Hogs sold up to \$21.00 a hundred pounds in Kansas City to-day, the highest price ever paid. Yesterday the top price was \$20.75, and the high record price in any former year, \$20.65, was paid in September, 1918. Trade in cattle was dull, with the bulk of the offerings in the common and medium grades of beef steers. Sheep were fully steady, though receipts were liberal. Hog receipts were 13,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, and 12,000 sheep. This was an increase of 3,000 hogs, 3,000 sheep, and a decrease of 3,000 cattle compared with a week ago. Cattle were mostly plain native killing grades, and hog receipts included a good many light weight hogs and pigs.

Trade in steers fat enough for killers was dull with prices about steady. The bulk of the offerings were common to fair in quality and killers need good to choice offerings more than the medium classes. Sales were largely at \$14.50@16.00, a few sold up to \$17.00, and some as low as \$13.50. Western steers were in moderate supply, choice to prime steers are quoted at \$18.00@19.25. Cows are down 15 to 25 cents, and good heifers steady, with plainer grades irregular, mostly lower. Cows are quoted at \$8.00@14.75, and heifers \$9.00@15.50. Cannery are quoted at \$4.25@5.50 and cutters \$5.50@8.00, veal calves \$10.00@14.00.

Some hogs sold to-day as much as 25 cents higher, and average prices were up 10 to 15 cents. The advance carried the market into a new high position for the year. Demand is urgent. The top sale was \$21.00 and the bulk of hogs brought \$20.25@20.75. The market here is higher than elsewhere. Because of the scarcity of feed in Kansas a good many light weight hogs, and stock pigs are offered. Pigs are selling at \$15.00@19.25. In Monday's receipts of 15,000 hogs there were about 5,000 pigs.

The sheep market is in a fairly good position, though last week prices were lower. Fed lambs to-day sold mostly at \$19.00@19.50. Ewes are quoted at \$14.00@15.50 and wethers \$15.00@16.25. California spring lambs 65 pounds brought \$19. Because of the advancing season, offerings show a greater range in quality, and shorn sheep and lambs are beginning to move more freely.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 15.

Although our cattle supply continues moderate in volume and the trading is fairly active, prices for the past week have steadily declined and at this writing is a full dollar under a week ago; in fact the decline is greater than this in some instances. The run for the week ending to-day totals 20,400 head and with the exception of a small percentage of fairly good steers, the quality has been very plain indeed. We have been receiving so few that weigh over 1,100 lbs. that we have begun to consider that weight steer a fairly heavy one. The top for the week was on a string of 1,343-pound steers which brought 16.60 and the bulk of the best killers ranges from 13.00@15.00. In butcher cattle and cows there is much irregularity in trading and the decline in this department is about the same as in beef steers. Yearlings topped for the week at 16.25 and mixed steers and heifers at 16.00. Plainer yearlings are selling around 10.00@10.50. In this grade the demand is fair and they do not appear to have suffered nearly so great a decline as is recorded on other cattle. The

decline in stockers and feeders is 25c to 50c, best feeders out of first hands are quoted at 14.00@14.25 with the bulk selling at 12.00@14.00. The bulk of the stock steers are covered in a range of 9.00@12.50.

Hog receipts for the week are right at 73,000 and while this is a fairly liberal run prices have held to the highest basis in the history of the market. The top was made on Friday when a number of loads of mixed and butcher and good heavy hogs went to scale at 20.85. Prices to-day are 25c to 40c higher than a week ago. The demand is for hogs with weight and quality and we are receiving a fair sprinkling of them. The quality generally, however, is not much better than fair. To-day's quotations are: Mixed and butchers 20.15@20.70; Good heavys 20.60@20.75; Rough 15.00@19.00; light 20.15@20.60; Pigs 15.00@19.50; Bulk 20.20@20.60.

The sheep and lamb receipts for the week total 3,500, and with this very light and inadequate supply the trade is active and prices strong. Missouri fed Mexican lambs sold up to 18.75 this week and clipped lambs at 16.75. Mutton sheep brought 15.25 for the best fat ones. Prime woolled lambs are quoted up to 19.50 and shorn lambs could be good enough to bring perhaps 17.25. Spring lambs are beginning to arrive and a few sold up to 20.25 this week.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, April 15.

The runs of cattle for this time of the year are considerably smaller than a year ago and supplies so far this week amount to 10,588 head, some 5,000 short of the same two days last week. Prices on beef continue to seek lower levels and on top of a 50c.@ \$1.00 decline at the close of last week there was another 25@40c. decline the first two days this week and packers were still bearish, claiming that the beef market in the east was glutted and that their coolers were full. Best beef steers here were quotably anywhere from \$16.25@18.00 for something prime and the general run of fair to good short fed grades sold at a spread of \$14.75@16.00. The outlet on good to choice corn fed yearlings seems to be a little broader than on anything else, prices to-day looking nearly steady with last week's close, the bulk of them selling at \$14.00@15.50 and plain lots on down to \$10.00. Butcher stock was scarce last week and with a fair demand showed a loss of 25@50c. and this week in spite of light supplies trading is 25@50c. lower and all grades outside of cannery and cutters share in the decline, best butchers selling from \$12.00@13.50 and medium lots anywhere from \$9.50@12.00. Stockers and feeders opened up strong this week with good 800 to 1,000 pound western steers selling from \$13.00@14.75. Stock cows were steady at \$7.50@9.25.

On a fairly liberal run of 17,000 hogs to-day prices went to record levels on this market, top hogs bringing \$20.65 and the big bulk of the sales at a spread of \$20.20@20.50. The market last week closed 50@60c. higher and gains this week amount to 15@20c. The markets continue active and packers are still willing to give high money for choice heavy finished hogs, although good medium butcher weights are gaining in favor.

Trade for the last couple of weeks has been decidedly slumpy in the sheep barn, although the receipts have not been very heavy, amounting to 30,200 head last week as compared with 38,700 the week previous. Offerings so far this week amount to 13,000 head. Prices to-day were steady to 10@15c. lower in addition to decline of 50c.@ \$1.00 last week and best handy weight lambs are now quotable from \$19.00@19.50, heavy lambs from \$18.25@19.00, shearing lambs from \$17.00@18.00, clipped lambs from \$15.75@16.25, yearlings from \$16.00@17.00, wethers from \$15.00@16.00. A small bunch of choice spring lambs sold yesterday at \$22.00. Demand for ewes continues strong, best kinds quotable from \$14.00@15.00.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—The Adent Ice & Coal Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000.

Michigan City, Ind.—The Dairy Products Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Miami, Florida.—The Florida Ice Cream Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, with C. L. Day as president; H. R. Rosebro, vice-president, and W. B. Crawford, secretary and treasurer.

New York, N. Y.—The U-Need Ice Co., Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to manufacture ice, deal in chemicals, drugs, etc., by F. D'Allesandro, 11 Vernon Place, Yonkers, N. Y.; L. Disanto, 2519

Amsterdam avenue and P. Zabriello, 246 West 146th street, New York, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Beaumont, Tex.—Ice cream plant will be erected by the Texas Ice Cream Company at a cost of \$60,000.

Miami, Fla.—A cold storage plant will be erected at this point by the East Coast Cattle Company, of which C. F. Raulerson of Fort Pierce, Fla., is president.

Mobile, Ala.—A building has been leased by the King Ice Cream and Creamery Company, which will be remodeled and new machinery installed; daily capacity 2,000 gallons of ice cream; cost \$20,000. V. L. King of West Point, Miss., is president and manager.

MEATS AND POULTRY IN STORAGE.

A summary of cold storage holdings of frozen and cured meats on April 1, 1919, is given as followed by the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

	—Total Holdings—	
	No. of Storages Reporting.	Pounds.
Frozen beef	362	215,890,871
Cured beef	358	30,620,082
Lamb and mutton	223	6,424,712
Frozen pork	349	141,703,327
Dry salt pork	467	422,185,369
Pickled pork	535	424,316,460
Lard	557	110,836,290
Miscellaneous	408	124,387,944

	—Comparison of Holdings—	
	No. of Storages Reporting.	Pounds.
Frozen beef	340	245,318,786
Cured beef	347	33,279,152
Lamb and mutton	201	5,288,550
Frozen pork	332	111,999,227
Dry salt pork	452	443,295,212
Pickled pork	518	396,908,134
Lard	543	88,406,435
Miscellaneous	232	68,055,399

A summary of cold storage holdings of frozen poultry on April 1, 1919, is as follows:

	Reported for April 1, 1919.		Reported for March 1, 1919.	
	Storages	Pounds.	Storages	Pounds.
Commodity	202	12,068,629	211	14,537,000
Broilers	213	27,222,016	221	30,447,154
Fowls	225	23,513,602	232	28,148,770
Turkeys	234	8,627,387	243	10,105,284
Miscellaneous	264	21,158,679	272	26,765,114

A comparison of holdings of poultry with those of previous year is as follows:

	Comparison of Holdings.	
	April 1, 1918.	April 1, 1919.
Commodity	186	11,870,723
Broilers	195	11,724,621
Fowls	208	9,419,207
Turkeys	217	8,506,255
Miscellaneous	245	8,912,601

BUTTER AND EGGS IN STORAGE.

The United States Bureau of Markets reports cold storage holdings of butter and eggs on April 1, 1919, as follows:

	Reported for April 1, 1919		Estimated holdings Stor. not reported		Reported for March 1, 1919	
	Storages	Quantity	Storages	Quantity	Storages	Quantity
Case Eggs	427	316,447	8	6,354	431	26,447
Frozen Eggs	187	5,942,026	4	25,833	200	6,942,919
Creamery Butter	333	12,233,700	6	95,515	361	24,624,036
Packing Stock Butter	122	1,217,997	5	108,114	139	1,345,798

Comparison of holdings of April 1, 1919, with those of April 1, 1918:

	Apr. 1, 1918		Apr. 1, 1919		Increase or decrease	
	Storages	quantity	Storages	quantity	quantity	per cent.
Case Eggs	422	354,908	427	316,447	— 39,253	— 11.1
Frozen Eggs	186	8,872,133	187	5,942,026	— 2,930,607	— 33.0
Creamery Butter	327	14,628,544	333	12,233,700	— 2,401,615	— 16.4
Packing Stock Butter	114	1,270,876	122	1,217,997	— 64,842	— 5.1

THE NATIONAL AMMONIA COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK

QUALITY

SINCE

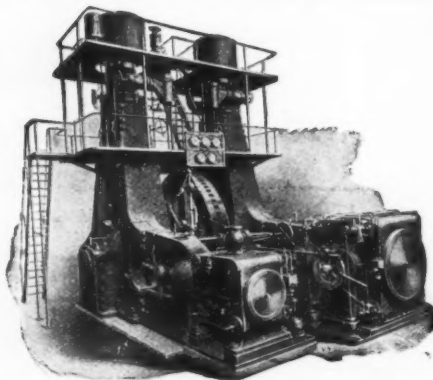


1890

SERVICE

IN CYLINDERS, 50—100—150 LBS. SIZES

Stocks Available in Principal Cities



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Truck Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1892

New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Baltimore, Md.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dallas, Texas

St. Louis, Mo.

Los Angeles, Cal.

CINCINNATI ABATTOIR EXPANSION.

Growth of both its domestic and foreign trade has compelled the Cincinnati Abattoir Company to arrange for additional financing to keep this business moving, and Eastern bankers have taken \$1,000,000 of the company's 7 per cent. sinking fund gold notes, the money to be used in expanding the company's facilities and extending its business. During the war the company filled very large orders for allied governments, and is still continuing this export business on a large scale, as well as extending its distributive facilities in this country. The president of the company is Joseph Ryan of Cincinnati, and the chairman of the board is the first president of the American Meat Packers' Association, General Michael Ryan.

SOUTH DAKOTA PACKING PLANT.

The Dakota Packing Company of Rapid City, S. D., has completed plans for the erection of a half-million-dollar packing plant in that city, which is in a locality considered very favorable to packing operations. The plant will be erected on the unit system, capable of indefinite enlargement. At the start the capacity will be 50,000 cattle and 150,000 hogs per annum. The stock of the company is owned by livestock men of that section. John L. Burke is president and R. E. Plumb, a well-known packinghouse executive of Chicago, is to be sales manager. Stockyards for the plant are already under way.



PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

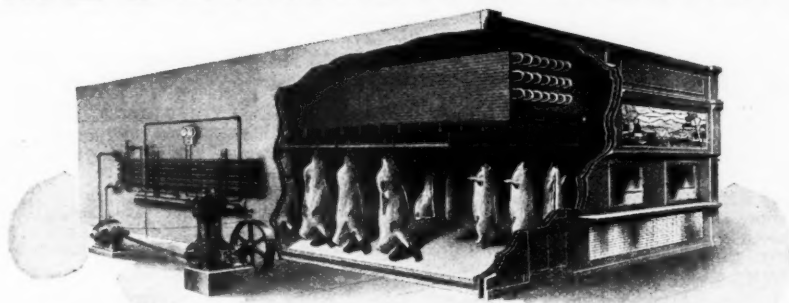
SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which can be obtained from the following:

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Hellriegel Scale & Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.
Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.

Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuie & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
C. Ben Thompson, 633 North St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.; Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION



FOR

**MEAT AND
PRODUCE
DEALERS**

MEANS

Elimination of loss
through trimming
Uniform temperatures in
refrigerators
A Sanitary Market
throughout
Increased Profits!

YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively.

YORK, PA.

EATING HORSEFLESH IN ITALY.

The consumption of horseflesh in Milan, Italy, has greatly increased during the last few years. In many cases horseflesh is now preferred to beef, as the latter has been of poor quality and very scarce.

During 1916-17 the wholesale prices of horses for slaughter reached as high as

\$43.86 per cwt. However, during 1912, especially the latter part of the year, the price fell, the average being \$23.65 per cwt. for English horses and \$17.54 for Italian horses. Donkeys brought \$8.77 per cwt.

The reduction was due to a large supply being available through the termination of hostilities. Nevertheless, the maximum fixed

retail price has not fallen in proportion to the decrease in the wholesale price, the consumer paying from 48c. to 57c. per pound for meat. The number of shops selling horseflesh increased from 45 in 1917 to 132 in January, 1919. In 1916, 11,009 horses were slaughtered for food; 16,203 in 1917, and 24,585 in 1918.

USE DOERING EQUIPMENT FOR A UNIFORM PRODUCT

**Our Churns,
Melters,
Blenders, etc.**

**are Standard in the
up-to-date Margarine Plant.**

For particulars write

C. DOERING & SON Inc.
1375 W. Lake St. Chicago, Ill.



Immediate Delivery REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT

BELT DRIVEN MACHINES

- 8-TON WOLFE BELTED REFRIGERATING MACHINE (T. P.-372), ammonia condensers, receiver, trap and expansion pipe.
- 10-TON REMINGTON, 4-cylinder refrigerating machine with complete high side equipment.
- 7-TON VILTER BELTED REFRIGERATING MACHINE, 7x8. New, never used.
- 10-TON VILTER BELTED REFRIGERATING MACHINE, 8x9. New, never used.
- 10-TON YORK BELTED REFRIGERATING MACHINE, high speed enclosed crank case type twin compressor cylinders, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Complete compression side with double pipe condensers, receiver and trap; brine coolers and brine tank, constituting a complete refrigerating plant, suitable for commissary purposes.
- 18-TON REMINGTON CHAIN-DRIVEN 4-cylinder refrigerating machine, atmospheric condensers, complete high side equipment.
- 35-TON FRICK CHAIN-DRIVEN REFRIGERATING MACHINE, vertical compressors $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15$, atmospheric condensers, complete high side.
- 150-TON LINDE BELT DRIVEN HORIZONTAL REFRIGERATING MACHINES with 225 H.P., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 550 volt motors. Equipment represents a complete compression side with condensers, receivers, etc.

STEAM DRIVEN MACHINES

- 4-TON ARCTIC d. c. Troy engine. Double pipe condensers.
- 20-TON DE LA VERGNE STEAM DRIVEN REFRIGERATING PLANT (T. P.-889) with double pipe condensers, complete compression side.
- 58½-TON FRICK, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 20$, Corliss engine, atmospheric condensers, trap and receiver.
- 90-TON YORK, $14 \times 21 \times 20$, Corliss engine, atmospheric condensers, trap and receiver.
- 100-TON FRICK, 15×24 , Corliss engine, double pipe condensers.
- 200-TON WOLFE STEAM-DRIVEN REFRIGERATING MACHINE. We are prepared to quote this machine, arranged for belt drive, new outboard bearing and band wheel.
- THREE 250-TON YORK VERTICAL REFRIGERATING MACHINES d. c. York compound steam engine; complete high side equipment, including atmospheric condensers.
- 300-TON DE LA VERGNE HORIZONTAL STEAM-DRIVEN REFRIGERATING MACHINE, cross compound engine.

AMMONIA CONDENSERS

First class condition. Cleaned, tested and painted before shipment.

- 42-STANDS YORK ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSERS, flooded type, 12 pipes high, 20' long, made of 2" full weight black steel pipe, with headers and valves.
- 156-STANDS FRICK ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSERS, 24 pipes high, 20' long, complete with stands, headers and valves.
- 30-STANDS FRICK DOUBLE PIPE CONDENSERS, 14 pipes high, 18' long, with headers and valves.

We are prepared to make complete installations of refrigerating systems and ice-making plants for packing houses and the meat industry using part new and part used equipment. Our refrigerating engineers will be pleased to call on you and advance full information and advice.

SEND FOR A COPY OF "THE ECONOMIST" LISTING REFRIGERATING MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT FROM DU PONT PLANTS AND NUMEROUS OTHER ITEMS.

WRITE

WIRE

PHONE

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.

Chicago, Ill.
64 East Van Buren St.

New York City
501 Fifth Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6488

St. Louis, Mo.
Railway Exchange Bldg.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

PACKERS' STERILIZING EQUIPMENT.

Upon the killing floors where government inspection plays an important part in the day's work, sanitary conditions surrounding the operations of slaughtering and preparing the carcasses are absolutely essential, both as to the condemned parts of animals, as well as to those inspected and passed. It is here that the man who contaminates his hands or instruments must have some quick, handy and positive means of sterilizing them.

An inexpensive device called a sterilizing lavatory, designed by and for the men who use them, and passed by the government inspectors, is made by The Mechanical Manufacturing Co., Chicago, for this purpose. It consists of a white-enameled basin mounted on a galvanized iron frame, with a deep pan on one side containing circulating hot water, used to sterilize knives, cleavers, saws, etc.

These lavatories are also provided with a liquid soap tank, which is equipped with a foot-operated valve which permits the flow of only the necessary amount of soap to the operator's hands, thus eliminating any waste. To those interested in this device the manufacturers will be glad to furnish further particulars, prices, etc.

TWO NEW IOWA MEAT PLANTS.

The plant of the Corn Belt Packing Co., Dubuque, Iowa, is practically completed, and will start operations about May 1. The capacity of the plant is 2,000 hogs and 500 cattle per day. A. B. McCue is president of the company. Gardner & Lindberg are architects and engineers.

Fred C. Sawyer, known to many readers of The National Provisioner, is making progress with a new plant at the stockyards, Sioux City, Iowa. The concrete work will probably be finished by the end of April, and installation of machinery, piping, etc., has already been started. The name of the company is the Midland Packing Co. Gardner & Lindberg are architects and engineers.

STIMPSON PLANT AT LOUISVILLE.

The Stimpson Computing Scale Company has been organized at Louisville, Ky., with a capital stock of \$350,000, and a plant is already being put in operation there for the manufacture of the well-known Stimpson computing scales and automatic weighing devices. Local capitalists are the officers and backers of the enterprise, and Walter F. Stimpson himself will be in charge of manufacturing. It is estimated that there are 150,000 Stimpson computing scales now in use throughout the country, and the new enterprise is expected to add largely to this number.

GOING ANYWHERE WITH FEDERAL.

L. H. B. Farr, sealer of weights and measures of Kern County, Cal., has driven a 1½-ton Federal truck for over four years, averaging 10,000 miles each year. In parts of his territory he has to make his own roads in getting in and out of stock ranches where he has to test heavy scales. One trip he makes through snow, starting at an elevation of approximately four thousand feet and climbing to the summit of an elevation of better than seven thousand feet within nine miles travel.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Since their last report of March 3 the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., have made the following installations of refrigerating machinery and equipment:

United States Government, Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.: two 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines, together with a 290-ton condensing side, a one-ton absorption refrigerating plant complete, refrigerating system and miscellaneous apparatus for the ammonia recovery plant at Chemical Plant No. 4, Saltville, Va.

Wegner Machine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: one 75-ton vertical single-acting high speed enclosed type refrigerating machine, arranged for motor drive through Turbo-Gear, and condensing side complete, also one 16-in. x 7 ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier. This installation was made for the Handler Creamery Co., Baltimore, Md.

I. N. Hagan Ice Cream Co., Uniontown, Pa.: one 50-ton vertical single-acting high speed enclosed type refrigerating machine, arranged for motor drive through Turbo-Gear, and condensing side.

Droge Elevator Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa: a 50-ton absorption refrigerating machine complete, including flooded double pipe countercurrent ammonia condensers, a 25-ton raw water freezing system and a 7¼-ton distilled water freezing system.

Sun Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Pa.: three 60-ton horizontal double-acting CO₂ refrigerating machines, each direct connected to a tandem compound steam engine, and condensing side, also a refrigerating system for ship's cargo space. This installation was made on board the Steamship "Neponset."

Jax Ice & Cold Storage Co., Jacksonville, Fla.: a 30-ton flooded freezing system complete and miscellaneous material for making alterations to their plant.

H. U. Neuman, York, Pa.: a 20-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Atlantic Hygienic Ice Co., Forrest Park Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.: the necessary material and apparatus for changing their 240-ton freezing system to operate on the York improved raw water flooded system, and for changing their two 175-ton York Corliss engine driven machines to belt driven machines.

G. B. Lecroix, butcher, Mellette, S. D.: a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Joe Hartung, Prop. Sanitary Meat Market, Carrollton, Mo.: a 1¼-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Yakima County Horticultural Union, fruit storage, Yakima, Wash.: one 17-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fullenwider & Son, butchers, Vancouver Wash.: one 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. J. Curtis, Houston, Tex.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made in the cold storage plant of the St. Joe Infirmary, Houston, Tex.

Drexel Ice Cream Co., Chicago, Ill.: one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

T. B. Baker Hotel Co., Honger Hotel, San Antonio, Tex.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Farmers' Union Produce Co., Ethan, S. D.: one 5-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Commonwealth Public Service Co., Vian, Okla.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt

driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Fleischmann Co., New Orleans, La.: one 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the C. M. Robinson Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Marschall Dairy Laboratory, Madison, Wis.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Fleischmann Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.: one 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. M. Dauziger, residence, Los Angeles, Cal.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Corn Products Refining Co., cooling vegetable oils, Argo, Ill.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Standard Milk Co., Minneapolis, Minn.: one 10-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Krey Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.: one 26-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Irwin Supply Co., supply store, Export, Pa.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Max Glick Co., candy manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio: one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Pearson Ice Co., ice cream hardening, Laurel, Miss.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the Rantz Engineering & Machine Works, of New Orleans.

Home Bottling Works, Memphis, Tenn.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Poteau Bottling & Ice Cream Co., Poteau, Okla.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Climax Creamery Co., Shawnee, Okla.: one 14-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Peter Pantelakus, ice cream manufacturer, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hildebrecht Ice Cream Co., Trenton, N. J.: one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.: a half-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and condensing side complete. This installation was made on board the towboat "W. H. Clingerman." A duplicate installation was made on board the towboat "Clarion."

Sanitary Ice & Cold Storage Co., Johnstown, Pa.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

F. J. Rafetto, Punxsutawney, Pa.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Esmond Dairy, Sandusky, Ohio: one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also 3 coils of atmospheric Baudelot coolers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. full weight pipe.

Acheson Graphite Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

(Continued on page 41.)

Chicago Section

July first we get back on the 2 cent postage rate and—the H₂O wagon.

Board of Trade memberships are quoted at approximately \$8,000 net to the buyer.

Of course, everybody knows Fred Begg. Well, he was in the city this week—quite a few.

There is nothing to indicate building material will be any cheaper, with the exception, possibly, of common brick.

P. A. Jacobson, president of the Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn., is now an honorary—not ornery—member of the Cit of Chi.

Now that the mayoralty election is over, Chicago is back in its abnormal state once more, for four years anyhow—if nothing happens.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 12, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 21.61 cents per pound.

Trying to pacify those Rooshans is like singling out one from a bunch of mad hornets and try to argue the point with it sensibly. Fine chance you got!

"We see no reason," says Uptub, "why lawbreakers should not be jailed or penned, be they Debs, Haywood, Mooney or any other critter who runs wild."

Al Eberhart was hanging over the rail when Cownie came along and said: "Air ye sick, Al?" "Sick, hell!" said Al, "I'm counting the water as it goes by!"

Chicago packers agree to maintain wartime wage schedules until at least one year has expired after the signing of peace articles. First in war, first in peace, first in anything!

E. W. Bromilow, the big, broad-gauge, genial general sales manager of the Conti-

mental Can Co., is back on the job after an enjoyable two weeks' vacation at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

So far we haven't been honored by a call from Sir Tummas, but we live in 'opes. The old tea wagon finds more favor in Sir T's eyes these days than does the bacon counter. Let's yacht!

The Chicago Board of Trade has been accused of many things, but it took a New York food "expert" to discover that it was gambling in "short ribs of beef!" These "experts" seem to know a lot about the meat business!

The American Provisions Export Co.'s committee, including Hon. Jim Cownie, is on its way to investigate trade possibilities in Yurrupe. Latest wireless states Jim approached the captain, his face as white as chalk, and said: "Say, Cap; can ye stop the ship. I'd much prefer to walk."

There are people in these yer United States who declare the financiers of our country persuaded old Bill Hohenzollern to start the world's war for his and their financial benefit. If so, what better alibi does Bill want? Why not cough 'er up, Bill? Who are the men higher up?

The War Savings Society of Morris & Co. is the champion War Savings Society of the United States, according to a letter from W. Ward Smith, of the Savings Division, War Loan Organization, U. S. Treasury, which says in part: "It gives me great pleasure to state that after an investigation of War Savings Societies in commercial and industrial institutions in practically every section of the country, I have come to the conclusion

that the Morris & Co. society is not only the champion society for Illinois, but when the number of employees involved is taken into consideration, your societies are undoubtedly the champions of the entire United States. While to the best of my knowledge, no official comparison has been made of societies throughout the country, I feel quite confident that if the Treasury Department should undertake to determine which was the largest, most efficient and enthusiastic society, the decision would go to your organization. The work which you have been doing was not only of benefit to your employees and to the Treasury Department, but will be of great benefit in the future work of the Savings Division."

Plans are being made by Armour & Company for the renewal of the medical examinations of 12,900 men and women working in the Chicago plant of the company. This means of safeguarding the health and safety of the Armour workers is not new, but was discontinued during the war because of the urgency of orders placed to keep the fighting forces supplied with food and the enormous amount of extra labor needed. Dr. Volney S. Cheney, chief surgeon, and his corps of assistants, will have charge of the task. Every worker in the plant will be examined free of charge. The value of visiting a doctor at least once a year, for a medical examination, to discover any defects in health which may be easily corrected by treatment, is recognized generally by persons of means who visit their doctors regularly, so that they may know in just what state of health they are. Armour & Company through their welfare bureau and their staff of doctors offer this service free to their many workers, and in case defects which have interfered with a man's work are brought to light, the man or woman will be transferred to some other task in the plant which, in the opinion of the medical men, they are better able to perform.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialties:
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE
REDUCTION PLANTS and COLD
STORAGE WAREHOUSES.
327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacapco

INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS
"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!" **THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK**
OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US
THE UNION INSULATING CO. Great Northern Building CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

Thomson & Taylor Spice Company

*Recleaned Whole and Ground
Spices for Meat Packers*

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

**CHICAGO PACKING
COMPANY**

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Our "Want and for Sale" Page for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 7.....	15,939	2,335	41,684	19,972
Tuesday, April 8.....	11,455	8,290	27,589	14,022
Wednesday, April 9.....	6,687	1,400	16,459	15,420
Thursday, April 10.....	8,873	8,026	31,974	11,708
Friday, April 11.....	1,876	894	17,520	2,857
Saturday, April 12.....	796	134	4,900	2,675
Total last week.....	45,628	21,139	140,135	66,714
Previous week.....	53,338	19,587	140,869	46,605
Year ago.....	69,817	23,433	208,538	57,366
Two years ago.....	54,197	20,385	116,516	73,935

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 7.....	3,727	18	4,354	2,484
Tuesday, April 8.....	2,992	72	2,418	3,110
Wednesday, April 9.....	2,955	7	2,736	4,232
Thursday, April 10.....	2,773	52	5,725	2,767
Friday, April 11.....	2,259	2	2,048	461
Saturday, April 12.....	530	.....	902	.....
Total last week.....	15,234	151	18,183	13,054
Previous week.....	17,162	156	23,258	10,391
Year ago.....	16,607	236	47,947	12,481
Two years ago.....	12,459	57	17,734	15,040

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR YEAR TO APRIL 12.

	1919.	1918.
Cattle.....	931,140	973,907
Hogs.....	3,000,003	2,991,494
Sheep.....	1,073,875	899,428

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

This week.....	522,000
Previous week.....	551,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	470,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	422,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	479,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	392,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	373,000
Total year to date.....	10,772,000
Same period, 1918.....	10,583,000
Same period, 1917.....	9,304,000
Same period, 1916.....	9,386,000
Same period, 1915.....	9,087,000
Same period, 1914.....	7,288,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending April 12, 1919, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	171,000	421,000	156,000
Previous week.....	176,000	454,000	159,000
1918.....	211,000	565,000	143,000
1917.....	165,000	350,000	178,000
1916.....	128,000	395,000	177,000
1915.....	118,000	316,000	169,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR WITH COMPARISONS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.....	2,976,000	9,632,000	2,596,000
1918.....	3,046,000	8,653,000	2,392,000
1917.....	2,460,000	7,918,000	2,942,000
1916.....	2,110,000	8,516,000	2,801,000
1915.....	1,774,000	6,888,000	2,889,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	20,700
Angle-American.....	4,600
Swift & Co.....	14,200
Hammond Co.....	8,800
Morris & Co.....	9,600
Wilson & Co.....	12,900
Boyd-Lunham.....	6,800
Western Packing Co.....	6,700
Roberts & Onke.....	5,000
Miller & Hart.....	4,200
Independent Packing Co.....	7,200
Brennan Packing Co.....	6,100
Others.....	13,300
Totals.....	120,100
Previous week.....	122,100
Year ago.....	162,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$15.80	\$20.30	\$14.00	\$18.00
Previous week.....	16.00	19.90	14.25	18.75
Cor. week, 1918.....	14.55	17.50	15.75	19.10
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.90	16.10	12.15	14.25
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.20	9.70	8.15	16.65
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.65	7.30	7.80	9.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.60	8.75	6.35	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	9.10	6.35	8.35
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.60	7.96	5.70	7.55

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$19.00@20.00
Good to medium steers.....	18.00@19.00

Medium to good steers.....	15.00@18.25
Plain to medium steers.....	12.00@16.25
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	13.00@18.50
Stockers and feeders.....	8.90@14.25
Good to prime cows.....	9.75@14.50
Fair to prime heifers.....	9.00@15.00
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@10.00
Canners.....	3.25@ 6.25
Cutters.....	6.30@ 7.00
Bologna bulls.....	9.50@10.00
Butcher bulls.....	10.00@13.50
Veal calves.....	15.00@16.25

HOGS.

Fair to choice light hogs.....	\$19.00@20.40
Choice light butchers.....	20.25@20.45
Medium wt. butchers, 235-260 lbs.....	20.30@20.55
Heavy wt. butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	20.35@20.90
Mixed packing.....	20.10@20.35
Heavy packing.....	19.85@20.25
Rough packing.....	19.40@19.90
Pigs, fair to good.....	16.50@19.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.00@19.25

SHEEP.

Colorado lambs.....	\$18.50@19.50
Western lambs.....	18.00@19.50
Native lambs.....	16.00@19.50
Shorn lambs.....	14.50@16.50
Yearlings.....	16.00@17.75
Wethers, good to choice.....	13.00@16.75
Ewes, fair to choice.....	10.00@15.75
Feeding lambs.....	15.50@17.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1919.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$50.25	\$50.50	\$50.25	\$50.45
July.....	47.00	47.55	47.00	47.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	29.75	30.00	29.75	29.97
July.....	28.70	28.92	28.70	28.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	27.85	28.00	27.85	27.97
July.....	25.70	25.82	25.70	25.82

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	51.00	53.25	51.00	53.25
July.....	47.80	49.25	47.75	49.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	30.00	30.37	29.95	30.37
July.....	28.90	29.50	28.87	29.47
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	27.90	28.85	27.80	28.85
July.....	25.85	26.07	25.85	26.05

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	53.75	53.75	52.55	53.50
July.....	49.75	49.90	48.80	49.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	30.85	30.85	30.45	30.45
July.....	29.60	29.60	29.05	29.32
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	28.87	28.87	28.45	28.85
July.....	27.00	27.00	26.35	26.60

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	53.10	53.50	52.80	52.80
July.....	49.35	49.70	48.25	49.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	30.50	30.75	30.25	30.25
July.....	29.30	29.55	29.00	29.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	28.67	28.85	28.65	28.65
July.....	26.65	26.85	26.40	26.40

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	52.45	52.70	52.15	52.55
July.....	48.30	48.75	48.00	48.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	30.90	30.12	30.00	30.10
July.....	28.90	29.10	28.82	29.02
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	28.50	28.65	28.50	28.65
July.....	26.20	26.50	26.17	26.50

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919.

Holiday. No market.

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	40 @50
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40 @50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50 @60
Native Pot Roasts.....	30 @35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25 @30
Beef Stew.....	18 @25
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28 @32
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25 @30
Corned Ribs.....	20 @22
Corned Flanks.....	20 @22
Round Steaks.....	30 @38
Round Roasts.....	28 @35
Shoulder Roasts.....	28 @30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22 @28

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	38 @40
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28 @32
Legs, fancy.....	38 @40
Stew.....	20 @25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	35 @38
Chops, rib and loin per lb.....	45 @50
Chops, French, each.....	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	25 @28
Stew.....	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	24 @25
Hind Quarters.....	25 @28
Fore Quarters.....	18 @22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @35
Shoulder Chops.....	25 @28

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	33 @35
Pork Chops.....	35 @38
Pork Shoulders.....	@25
Pork Tenderloins.....	48 @50
Pork Butts.....	30 @32
Spare Ribs.....	20 @25
Hocks.....	@20
Pigs' Heads.....	@18
Leaf Lard.....	@30

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	28 @32
Fore Quarters.....	20 @25
Legs.....	28 @32
Breasts.....	25 @28
Shoulders.....	25 @28
Cutlets.....	44 @45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35 @40

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@15
Tallow.....	@ 4 1/2
Bones, per cwt.....	@15
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@40
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease).....	@75
Kips.....	@28

POELS & BREWSTER, Inc.

Produce Exchange Bldg., New York

Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

The Horn & Supply Co.

Leominster, Mass.

Dealers in

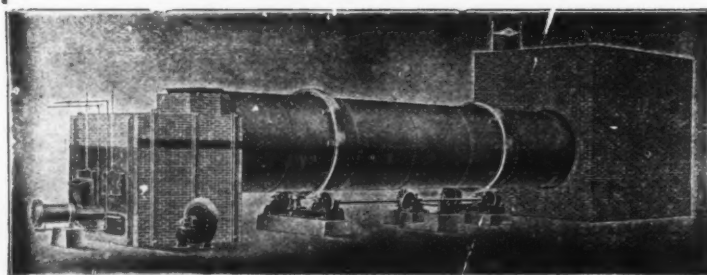
Horns, Hoofs, Horn Tips and Waste.
Manufacturers of
Pressed Horn and Hoof.

Watch Page 48

for

Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

68 William St. - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	27	@28
Good native steers	24	@25
Native steers, medium	20	@22
Heifers, good	22	@24
Cows	14	@22
Illand Quarters, choice	14	@23
Fore Quarters, choice	21	@21

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	48	@48
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	45	@45
Steer Loins, No. 1	50	@50
Steer Loins, No. 2	43	@43
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	69 1/2	@69 1/2
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	60 1/2	@60 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	32	@32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	30	@30
Cow Short Loins	26	@38 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	25	@25
Cow Loins	19	@20
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	30	@30
Strip Loins, No. 3	20	@20
Steer Ribs, No. 1	40	@40
Steer Ribs, No. 2	34	@34
Cow Ribs, No. 1	25	@25
Cow Ribs, No. 2	22	@22
Cow Ribs, No. 3	17	@17
Rolls	27	@27
Steer Rounds, No. 1	25	@25
Steer Rounds, No. 2	24	@24
Cow Rounds	18	@18
Flank Steak	30	@30
Rump Butts	17	@17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	21	@21
Steer Chucks, No. 2	20	@20
Cow Chucks	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Boneless Chucks	19	@19
Steer Plates	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Medium Plates	17	@17
Briskets, No. 1	20	@20
Briskets, No. 2	17	@17
Shoulder Clois	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	13	@15 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	10	@10
Fore Shanks	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Hind Shanks	20	@20
Hanging Tenderloins	17	@17
Trimnings	17	@17

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9 1/4	@10 1/4
Hearts	8	@9
Tongues	10	@12 1/2
Sweetbreads	31 1/4	@33
Ox Tail, per lb.	7	@10 1/4
Fresh tripe, plain	4	@7
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	9	@10
Livers	6 1/2	@8
Kidneys, per lb.	6 1/2	@8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass	15	@18
Light Carcass	18	@20
Good Carcass	21	@25
Good Saddle	28	@30
Medium Racks	12	@12
Good Racks	20	@20

Veal Product.

Brains, each	0	@10 1/4
Sweetbreads	33	@40
Calf Livers	32	@33

Lamb.

Medium Lamb	32	@32
Round Dressed Lamb	33	@33
Saddles, Medium	34	@34
R. D. Lamb Fores	30	@30
Lamb Fores, Medium	29	@29
R. D. Lamb Saddles	35	@35
Lamb Fries, per lb.	10	@10
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	@25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	25	@25
Good Sheep	27	@27
Medium Saddle	26	@26
Good Saddle	20	@20
Good Fores	22	@22
Medium Racks	30	@30
Mutton Legs	27	@27
Mutton Loins	30	@30
Mutton Stew	18	@18
Sheep Tongues, each	4	@4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2	@12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	24	@24
Pork Loins	32 1/2	@32 1/2
Leaf Lard	31	@31
Tenderloins	50	@50
Spare Ribs	20	@20
Butts	29	@29
Hocks	17	@17
Trimnings	23	@23
Extra Lean Trimnings	28	@28
Tails	13	@13
Snouts	8	@8
Pigs' Feet	6	@6
Pigs' Heads	14	@14
Blade Bones	9	@9
Blade Meat	16	@16
Cheek Meat	14	@14
Hog livers, per lb.	4	@4 1/2
Neck Bones	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	25	@25
Pork Hearts	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Pork Tongues	20	@20
Slip Bones	9	@9
Brain	10 1/4	@10 1/4
Backfat	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Hams	33 1/2	@33 1/2
Calas	24	@24
Bellies	45	@45

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	19 1/4	@19 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Choice Bologna	19	@19
Frankfurters	25	@25
Liver, with beef and pork	19	@19
Tongue and blood	24	@24
Minced Sausage	22	@22
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	22	@22
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	35	@35
Oxford Lean Butts	20 1/4	@20 1/4
Polish Sausage	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	22	@22
Country Sausage, fresh	28 1/2	@28 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	23	@23
Luncheon Roll	21	@21
Delicatessen Loaf	21	@21
Jellied Roll	21	@21

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	43 1/2	@43 1/2
Beef casing salami	46 1/2	@46 1/2
Italian salami (new goods)	34 1/2	@34 1/2
Holsteiner	36 1/2	@36 1/2
Metwurst	40 1/2	@40 1/2
Farmer	46 1/2	@46 1/2
Cervelat, new	46 1/2	@46 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95	@1.95
Bologna, 1/4 c. kits	3.20	@11.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55	@2.55
Pork, link, 1/4 c. kits	4.20	@14.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.50	@2.50
Polish sausage, 1/4 c. kits	4.10	@14.35
Frankfurters, kits	2.30	@2.30
Frankfurters, 1/4 c. kits	3.80	@13.30
Blood sausage, kits	1.65	@1.65
Blood sausage, 1/4 c. kits	2.70	@9.45
Liver sausage, kits	1.80	@1.80
Liver sausage, 1/4 c. kits	3.00	@10.50
Head cheese, kits	1.90	@1.90
Head cheese, 1/4 c. kits	3.10	@10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	15.50	@15.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	15.80	@15.80
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.00	@17.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—	—
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50	@70.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned and roast beef, No. 1	4.00	@4.00
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.75	@8.75
Corned and roast beef, No. 6	34.50	@34.50
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—	—
Corned beef hash, No. 2	—	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.00	@2.00
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2	3.85	@3.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	—	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 2	—	—

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	33.50	@33.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75	@6.75
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	12.00	@12.00
16-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	21.00	@21.00

LARDERED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	45.50	@45.50
Plate beef	44.50	@44.50
Prime Mess Beef	42.00	@42.00
Mess Beef	41.00	@41.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	42.00	@42.00
Rump Butts	51.00	@51.00
Mess Pork	57.00	@57.00
Clear Fat Backs	—	—
Family Back Pork	—	—
Bean Pork	46.00	@46.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.	33 1/4	@33 1/4
Pure lard	32 1/2	@32 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	24 1/4	@24 1/4
Lard compounds	24 1/4	@24 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	32 1/2	@32 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 60 lbs., 1/4 c. over tierces	—	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	28 1/4	@30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	33	@33
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	32 1/2	@32 1/2
Shortenings, 30 to 60 lb. tubs	24	@24
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28	@28

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	—	—
Clear Bellies, 14 to 16 avg.	32.00	@32.00
Clear Bellies, 18 to 20 avg.	31.50	@31.50
Rib Bellies, 10 to 12 avg.	31.00	@31.00
Fat Backs, 12 to 14 avg.	27.50	@27.50
Fat Backs, 14 to 16 avg.	28.25	@28.25
Extra Short Clears	30.00	@30.00
Extra Short Ribs	29.75	@29.75
Butts	22.25	@22.25

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	37 1/4	@37 1/4
Calas, 4 to 6 lbs., avg.	27 1/2	@27 1/2
Calas, 6 to 12 lbs., avg.	25 1/2	@25 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 to 12 lbs., avg.	29 1/2	@29 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	50 1/4	@50 1/4
Dried Beef Sets	41 1/4	@41 1/4
Wide, 12 to 14 avg., and strip, 3 to 4 avg.	37 1/4	@37 1/4
Wide, 5 to 8 avg., and strip, 3 to 4 avg.	40 1/4	@40 1/4
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 to 12 avg., and strip, 4 to 6 avg.	36	@36
Dried Beef insides	43 1/4	@43 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	41 1/4	@41 1/4
Dried Beef Outsoles	40 1/4	@40 1/4

Skinned Boiled Hams	51	@51
Regular Boiled Hams	50	@50
Boiled Calas	35	@35
Cooked Loin Rolls	49	@49
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	35	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14	@14
Beef export rounds	20	@20
Beef middles, per set	39	@39
Beef bungs, per piece	16	@16
Beef wenders	8 1/4	@8 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	60	@60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95	@95
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	1.40	@1.40
Hog casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	1.00	@1.00
Hog middles, per set	20	@20
Hog bungs export	21	@21
Hog bungs, large	15	@15
Hog bungs, medium	11	@11
Hog bungs, narrow	7	@7
Hog stomachs, per piece	10	@10
Imported wide sheep casings	—	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—	—
Imported medium sheep casings	—	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	4.90	@4.90
Hoof meal, per unit	3.90	@3.90
Concentrated tankage, ground	4.25	@4.25
Ground tankage, 11%	4.00	@4.00
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	4.20	@4.20
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	3.50	@3.50
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	32.00	@32.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	34.00	@34.00
Ground steambone, per ton	26.00	@26.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	200.00	@210.00
Horns, black, per ton	40.00	@50.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00	@50.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	80.00	@85.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton	65.00	@70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av. per ton	65.00	@70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av. per ton	80.00	@85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av. per ton	150.00	@160.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	25.00	@30.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	30.45	@30.45
Prime steam loose	29.45	@29.45
Leaf	29.25	@29.25
Compound	22.50	@23.00
Neutral lard	31.50	@31.75

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	27	@27 1/4
Tallow	13	@13 1/4
Grease, yellow, loose	10	@10 1/4
Grease, A white, loose	12 1/4	@12 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	28	@28 1/4
Oleo stock	26 1/2	@27
Lined, loose, per gal.	17	@17 1/4
Corn oil, loose	17	@17 1/4
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	12 1/2	@12 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	20	@20 1/4
Prime country	13 1/4	@13 1/4
Packers' prime loose	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Packers' No. 1 loose	12	@12 1/4
Packers' No. 2	9	@9 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	12 1/4	@12 1/4
White "A"	11 1/2	@11 1/2
White "B"	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Bone naptha extracted	9	@9 1/4
Crackling	10	@10 1/4
House	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Yellow	9 1/4	@9 1/4
Brown	8 1/4	@8 1/4
Pigs' foot grease	20	@20
Garbage grease, loose	5	@5 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	nom.	@16 1/4
Glycerine, dynamite	14	@14
Glycerine, crude soap	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Glycerine, candle	8	@8

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	19 1/2	@19 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas, nom.	19	@19 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 to 65 f. o. b. Tex.	48 1/2	@48 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a. Chgo.	13 1/2	@13 1/2

COOKEPAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.60	@1.65
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.70	@1.75

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Some Reasons Why Meat Retailers Must Be Up-to-Date

By a Veteran Butcher.

(Concluded from last week.)

And every effort is made to please and satisfy the customer. Prompt delivery is considered a necessity and not a favor. The old-timer would scarcely recognize the market as it is today, compared with his conception of what a meat shop was in his day, with the dirty wooden counters, the kerosene lamps or fly-specked gas pipes, the sand on the floor, and the brown sheets of straw paper.

Not alone the butcher, but almost every trade, has felt the uplifting effect of the effort to make their places of business more attractive and orderly. In shoe stores years ago all kinds of goods were displayed on counters and shelves. Much of it became shop worn and dust covered, so that it became necessary every little while to place this stock on a bargain counter at greatly reduced prices, in order to get rid of it.

But go into an up-to-date shoe store today and look around. Not a shoe in sight. The walls are all shelves, and there is row after row of neat boxes, each containing a pair of shoes, properly labeled as to quality, size, style, etc., so that any kind that is wanted can be found instantly, and every pair clean and bright, and no necessity for bargain sales.

Drug stores have been brightened up and share in the general change for the better. They do not look or smell like the old fashioned pill shop. Glass top or marble tables show the goods to much better advantage than the old-fashioned wooden counter, and attractive showcases hold such a vast variety of goods that today an up-to-date drug store is more like a department store.

The modern plumber is a far different man than he was 20 years ago. His shop has been made neat and attractive. And now, instead of a mass of dirty junk scattered about, will be found a neat sales room showing bath luxuries and all the newest, best and most modern and useful appliances of his trade.

While these trades have nothing to do with the butcher shop, it goes to show that cleanliness, order and system are absolutely necessary for a business to grow and prosper, because a business that remains stationary is going backward—dry rot, as it were.

While every shopkeeper cannot have the finest up-to-date fixtures and the most approved appliances, he can have his shop neat, orderly, sanitary and brightly attractive. And in doing so, there is no doubt that his business will gradually grow and prosper, because, if he is a good enough business man to conduct his business along these lines, he is also wise enough to be affable and prompt when attending to his customers' wants.

He will be a careful buyer. He will know how to advertise. He will know how to make window displays, keep a brightly-

lighted store. He will know whom to extend credit to. He will know how to figure "overhead" and percentage of profit, that he must have if he wants to succeed.

And by no means last or least, he must have the ability to command the loyalty and respect of his employees. These cannot be purchased, and mean much, because the man who is hated and feared by his help is working under an extremely difficult handicap, which means constant vigilance. One dishonest or careless man in a shop can do untold harm.

So besides being a good business man, a butcher must also be a good diplomat, a fair judge of human nature, and a courteous gentleman besides. The "rough neck" methods of 25 years ago are obsolete.

In those days he who could talk the most and cuss the loudest was considered the best buyer. Today his buying can be almost all done by telephone. The branch house managers and other wholesalers know their customers' wants, and try to attend to them as conscientiously as possible, because it pays them to do so. It means continued patronage, and that's what everybody is in business for.

This being the case, the butcher can spend all of his time in his shop, where he belongs. Almost every customer likes to see the boss around. It is a well-known fact that the man who is on the job is the prosperous man in the end, particularly so in the retail butcher business, where all kinds of pieces of meat are scattered around so abundantly that their real value is lost in the eyes of the journeyman, notwithstanding their enormous cost.

Employees become careless in their cutting if the boss is not around. They trim too liberally at times. Too much suet and bones are apt to be given away to favorite customers who have the tipping habit.

So for these and many other reasons that every butcher knows, it pays immensely to be "on the job."

L. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Matthew Chupas, a meat dealer at Ansonia, Conn., is bankrupt.

Everett F. McMurray will establish a meat stall at the City Market, Des Moines, Iowa.

Nicholas Sorino will move his meat market in Plainfield, N. J., to the northwest corner of West Fourth street and Spooner avenue.

Joseph Bombaci has purchased the meat business of C. L. Jones at Centerbrook, Conn. It is reported that Mr. Jones will open a meat market at 459 Main street, Williamantic, Conn.

The new Mellett store in Hazleton, Pa., on South Wyoming street, has been opened. W. C. Davey is manager.

Henry Weyer, who has conducted a grocery and meat market at the corner of Park avenue and Washington street, Waukegan, Ill., has sold out to Frank Cory, proprietor

of a meat and grocery market at Genesee and Washington streets.

M. Forkosh has sold the Retail Kosher Meat Market, 299 Pine street, Bridgeport, Conn., to A. Nandelbaum.

Martin Erdle, Sr., proprietor of the meat market on South avenue near Gregory street, Rochester, N. Y., died at the age of 85 years.

Edward Dwan will open a meat market in Torrington, Conn.

The Mohican Company opened another branch market, this one being located at 260 Main street, Norwich, Conn.

Max Biester's meat market at 4609 South Thirty-third street, Omaha, Neb., has been burglarized.

Mendel's Fish Market has been opened at 98-100 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J.

Neil Callahan & Son have opened a meat market in the Taylor Building on Main street, Saco, Mont.

Charles Miller of Hillside avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., has purchased the grocery market operated by Charles Summons on upper Main street, and will install a meat department.

Frank B. Walker will open a meat and grocery market at 34 Durham street, Portland, Me.

A. M. Kelley expects to open a meat market at Hill, N. H.

A meat market has been opened at Highfield, Md., by J. E. Siferd.

Frank Essielionis will open a meat and grocery market on Mill street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Hector Barretta has opened a meat market on New street, Swanton, Vt.

S. O. Burgess has sold his meat and grocery market in Glenwood, Iowa, to Fred Mendenhall.

John L. Madsen has disposed of his meat market in Askov, Minn., to Andrew and Christian Henriksen.

Clark Hill has purchased the meat market in Wolford, N. D., formerly conducted by H. B. Emerson.

John Sanstrom bought the Van Curen meat market in Barron, Wis.

The Sanitary Meat Market in New London, Wis., has been sold by F. A. Jennings to Meyer Bros.

B. J. Halstead opened a meat market in Plattsmouth, Neb.

Otis Jones and L. Westgate bought the Carvin Meat Market, Carvin, Minn.

M. Jacobson bought the meat market at Fingall, N. D.

A meat market has been opened at Scottsbluff, Neb., by William Southwell.

Anton Stefanich, Jr., will open a meat market at Tower, Minn.

A. Lavin has disposed of his meat market in Swanville, Minn.

C. W. Splitstoser will open a meat market at Morris, Minn.

Oscar Erickson bought the Palace Meat Market at Jasper, Minn.

Cliff Anderson has sold his meat market in Buno, Minn., to William Lapeer.

The City Market, Plainville, Kan., has been opened by R. J. Carpenter.

Ernest Carter is now owner of the Kingston Market and Produce Co., Kingston, Okla.

I. W. Caylor is arranging to engage in the meat business at Beaver, Okla.

The Beaumont-Dickey Market has opened at 46 East Seventh street, St. Paul, Minn., and will do a cash and carry meat business.

Wm. Fick has engaged in the meat business at Fort Calhoun, Neb.

Hastriter's Cash Grocery has engaged in the meat business at McPherson, Kan.

Graham & Rouse have engaged in the meat business at Smith Center, Kan.

Keener & Phipps have opened a meat market and grocery store at Tishomingo, Okla.

Charles Staley has purchased the old J. M. Rogers meat business at Pauls Valley, Okla., from Nichols & Cole and has moved it back to the Rogers location.

P. J. Roth is about to open a meat market in the Windsor annex, Hays, Kan.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

(Continued from page 35.)

Carnation Milk Products Co., Berlin, Wis.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine and high pressure side complete.

Carnation Milk Products Co., Richland Center, Wis.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

Carnation Milk Products Co., Chilton, Wis.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

Louis Galliker, Johnstown, Pa.; one 25-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Irwin Supply Co., New Alexandria, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

New Cleveland Restaurant, Cleveland, Ohio; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Folmer Ice Cream Co., Hanover, Pa.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

Elm City Cotton Mills, La Grange, Ga.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Unity Cotton Mills, La Grange, Ga.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Alabama Ice Cream Co., Anniston, Ala.;

one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Coca Cola Bottling Co., cooling water, Raleigh, N. C.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

E. A. Arthur Baldwin, milk dealer, Philadelphia, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. H. Meyer, Bethlehem, Pa.; two 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Reynoldsville Candy Works, Reynoldsville, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

John Lambros, ice cream manufacturer, Vandergrift, Pa.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Tampa Packing Co., wholesale meats, Tampa, Fla.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Eck & Fisher Co., Allenton, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Furnas Ice Cream Co., Akron, Ohio; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Papadeos Brothers, ice cream manufacturers and confectioners, Altoona, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Coca Cola Bottling Works, cooling water, Jackson, Tenn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Mississippi A. & M. College Dairy Department, Agricultural College, Miss.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine.

Cameron Ice & Cold Storage Co., Cameron, Tex.; two coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S
Patent Parchment Lined
SAUSAGE
BAGS
and
BELL'S
SAUSAGE
SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO.
Boston Mass.

MR. PACKER
MR. BUTCHER
Save 75 Per Cent



Cut Your Meats By
Power—Instead of By
Hand

Send for Circular

OLNEY & WARRIN
408 Broome St., NEW YORK CITY



CLEAVERS

Time Savers—Knife Savers.

In the COMPLETE FOSTER BROTHERS' LINE there is a cleaver for every purpose. Each of these cleavers is properly balanced, ground, tempered and sharpened.

Years of service have proven that

FOSTER BROTHERS' CLEAVERS

meet the exacting requirements of discriminating users. They have for many years been famed for their high standard of quality. Write for Catalogue No. 17 for full information.

85 Cliff Street

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

New York City

Established 1835

CONRON BROS. COMPANY

One of Greater New York's Largest Wholesale Distributors of

DRESSED MEATS and PROVISIONS

DRESSED POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, OLEOMARGARINE, ETC.

CARLOAD ACCOUNTS SOLICITED with Railroad Facilities for Unloading Cars Direct to our Houses

GENERAL OFFICES GANSEVOORT MARKET,
10th Ave. 13th to 14th St. Manhattan

HOTEL, STEAMSHIP AND CUT MEAT DEPARTMENT
447-448 West 13th Street, Manhattan

FORT GREENE MARKET,
189-191 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn

WEST HARLEM MARKET,
12th Ave., and 131st St., Manhattan

BRONX MARKET, PACKING HOUSE,
Manufacturing of high grade provisions under U. S. Government Supervision. U. S. Inspection No. 1009.
643-645 Brook Avenue, The Bronx.

New York Section

A. E. Petersen, vice-president of Wilson & Company, returned to Chicago this week.

The Easter provision trade has been very good in New York, in spite of high prices, and the beef trade correspondingly dull.

John P. Shaughnessy, of Morris & Company's beef department at Chicago, was in New York this week greeting old friends.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, was in New York a day or two before his departure on Tuesday for his European trip.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending April 12, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 22.35 cents per pound.

General manager C. J. Higgins of Morris & Company's Eastern territory left this week for a three weeks' visit to Mt. Clemens, Mich., to enjoy a well-earned rest.

Newspaper reports of a four-million-dollar improvement by Armour & Company at Jersey City are denied by officials of that company. Extensive improvements are contemplated, but in no such amount.

The Eastern Provision Corporation, with a capital stock of \$20,000, has been incorporated in Manhattan to deal in meats, hides and fats, etc.; Barney Ershowsky, Hyman Glasser and Isidore Horn, 746 Hackman street, Brooklyn, are the incorporators.

The Gomos Packing Company, Inc., with a capital stock of \$15,000, has been formed in Manhattan to deal in food products and operate slaughter houses. N. H. Moskowitz, Max Moskowitz and D. H. Goldstein, of 945 Fox street, Brooklyn, are the incorporators.

Fred F. Finkeldey, head of Wilson & Company's provision department in New York, who has been taking a vacation in Maryland, was expected to return to New York at the end of this week, in time to celebrate Easter at home, also to usher in the "Certified" brand of smoked meats which replace the "Majestic" line.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 12, 1919, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,348 lbs.; Brooklyn, 23,713 lbs.; Bronx, 19 lbs.; total, 25,070 lbs. Horse Meat—Brooklyn, 1,295 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 5,678 lbs.; Brooklyn, 70 lbs.; Bronx, 1 lb.; total, 5,749 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 1,778 lbs.

MEAT TRADE IN VICTORY LOAN.

The allied meat trades of Greater New York were busy this week organizing for the Victory Loan campaign, and the meat men expect to do their share toward the success of this final drive. J. C. Good of Wilson & Company has been appointed chairman of the Meat and Allied Trades Committee for Greater New York, and he has gone to work with his characteristic energy to organize his forces. He has an able co-worker in Irving Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Com-

pany, who is vice-chairman, and the secretary of the campaign is Dr. J. J. Pardue of the Manhattan Sanitary Inspection Association.

The various branches of the trade will be thoroughly organized and canvassed. Albert Rohe, of Rohe & Bro., is again at the head of the hog slaughterers and provision trade committee. Thos. C. Sullivan of Swift & Company has been made chairman of the Western branch house committee, and may be expected to organize a brisk campaign through the branch house organizations. Herman Brand will again come to the front as chairman of the renderers and fat dealers' committee, and David Mayer will have charge of the work among the jobbers. E. J. Mayer is chairman of the wholesale butchers' committee, and William Minder will again head the drive in Washington Market. John Halk is chairman for the Italian butchers and L. Pivnik for the kosher trade. The stock yards will be looked after by David Degen, and the labor interests by John Kennedy.

The retail butchers will have committees for each borough and district, and this corps of workers has not yet been fully organized.

For weeks the workers of the Government loan organization in all the Federal Reserve districts have been laying plans for the coming campaign. When the Secretary of the Treasury presses a figurative button in Washington, the great governmental machine will start turning its way toward another financial victory for Uncle Sam.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who has been chairman of the Central Liberty Loan Committee since the opening of the first Liberty Loan campaign, has mobilized a great army of workers for the Victory Liberty Loan.

Under the guidance of the Distribution Committee, the various selling agencies of the Government loan organization are ready to function. The Advisory Trades Committee (Rainbow Division), the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, and the hundreds of local Liberty Loan committees—one for every town, village and hamlet in the district—have recruited many of their veteran workers and thousands of other volunteers. In Greater New York the Advisory Trades Committee has under its jurisdiction 102 sub-committees. These sub-committees have 3,578 active members, with probably three times that number of actual workers.

Nothing contributed more to the success of the first four loans than the results obtained through the sub-committees of the Rainbow Division of Allied Trades of the Government loan organization for the district. In Greater New York these committees oversubscribed their quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan by 25 per cent. The sum of \$865,205,000 was set as a quota for them in the last loan, and subscriptions amounted to \$1,083,861,080, nearly equalling the quota set for the whole city of New York. Sub-committee workers among trades piled up a total of \$411,099,200 worth of subscriptions in the Second Liberty Loan and \$553,005,650 in the Third Liberty Loan.

The Metropolitan Canvass Committee has planned a thorough canvass of New York City. It will work through an organization of district chairmen, vice-chairmen, block captains, block lieutenants and subordinate workers. Assisting the committee in the city will be nine district superintendents of leading insurance companies who have volunteered their services.

STOP SALE OF HORSE MEAT.

The slaughtering of horses for human consumption under the inspection of the New York City Department of Health will be discontinued on May 1. It is felt that the experiment has not been successful, and among the reasons assigned for its failure is the fact that the class of horses offered for slaughter has been decidedly below the average work horse. In most cases old worn-out animals which had outlived their usefulness, and injured horses which could not be cured, were being slaughtered.

The class of meat obtained was in many instances not fit for human consumption, so that it was found that a very large proportion of the product was going to the Bronx Zoo to feed the animals. Another reason assigned was the fact that the general public did not take readily to the idea of eating horse flesh, and practically all of the sales were made to people coming from countries where horse flesh is more commonly used.

In all, there were about six markets located in Greater New York engaged in selling horse meat. The average number of animals slaughtered each week has been between twenty-five and thirty. In general, prices were somewhat lower than the quotations for common beef. A few instances were found where steak meat reached 23c. a pound retail. But in general the price was from 8c. to 15c. a pound. The Department of Health considered that the volume of business has not been sufficient to justify the continuation of the inspection, particularly because the percentage of condemned animals was so great and because only a relatively small proportion of the meat was being used for human consumption.

MEAT CONDITIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

(Continued from page 16.)

regarding prices. It appears that 75 steamers have been allotted to Australia and New Zealand between March and May, and although some of them are small it is anticipated that much of the frozen meat in stores in the Dominion from last season will be lifted. Nevertheless, some stoppages are expected to enable the stores to be cleared.

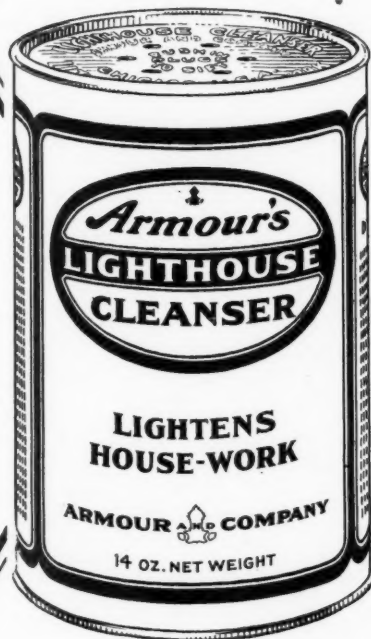
I have already mentioned the scare raised in New Zealand regarding the "American Beef Trust." The amendment made in the Slaughtering and Inspection Act includes the following provision, specially aimed at the possible operations of American companies:

"It will not be lawful for any person, firm or company to carry on the business of a meat exporter unless authorized to do so by a meat export license issued under the Act. Application for such a license must be made to the Minister of Agriculture, and the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant or refuse the license, as he thinks fit. Every license is to be valid for a term of one year only. The penalty for carrying on business may be a fine of £2,000, and £200 per day for every day during which such business is carried on after service of a notice. All meat shipped by any person or firm not holding a license shall be forfeit to His Majesty, and may be sold or otherwise disposed of, as the Minister directs."

Armour's

LIGHTHOUSE CLEANSER

is a dependable, economical cleansing and scouring compound, which "knocks the spots" out of dirt. Cleans metal, tiling, marble and wood thoroughly and quickly.



For Packing House and
Factory use we advise using
the larger containers—pails, kegs
and barrels. Quick deliveries may be
secured from any one of our numerous
branches.

Write for Special Prices

ARMOUR & COMPANY

Soap Department

1355 W. 31st Street

Chicago

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to good	12.50@16.75
Oxen, choice	@13.50
Bulls, ordinary to very good	8.50@12.25
Cows, common to choice	4.00@12.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime	14.00@18.50
Live calves, fed	10.00@11.00
Live calves, little	@12.00
Live calves, barnyard	@—
Live calves, culls	11.00@13.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to rather good clip'd	16.00@16.50
Live lambs, clipped wethers	@13.85
Live lambs, unshorn yearlings	@16.50
Live sheep, unshorn, ordinary	@11.00
Live sheep, unshorn culls	@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@20.75
Hogs, medium	@20.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@20.50
Pigs	@19.50
Roughs	@17.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	27 @28
Choice native light	26 @27
Native, common to fair	23½ @25

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	26 @27
Choice native light	25 @26
Native, common to fair	24 @25
Choice Western, heavy	24 @25
Choice Western, light	23 @24
Common to fair Texas	22 @23
Good to choice hangers	24 @25
Common to fair hangers	22 @23
Choice cows	21 @22
Common to fair cows	18 @20
Fresh Bologna bulls	16 @18

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@30	@36
No. 2 ribs	@30	@32
No. 3 ribs	@26	@40
No. 1 loins	@30	@38
No. 2 loins	@26	@34
No. 3 loins	@26	@31½
No. 1 hind and ribs	@31	@29
No. 2 hind and ribs	@29	28 @29
No. 3 hind and ribs	@26	@25
No. 1 rounds	@23½	@24
No. 2 rounds	@21	@23
No. 3 rounds	@19	@22
No. 1 chuck	@17	@21
No. 2 chuck	@15	@21

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	27 @28
Veals, country, dressed, per lb.	26 @27
Western, calves, choice	25 @26
Western, calves, fair to good	23 @24
Grassers and buttermilks	17 @20

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@27½
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@27½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@27½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@28½
Pigs	@28½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring	32 @33
Lambs, choice	31 @32
Sheep, choice	20 @22
Sheep, medium to good	18 @20
Sheep, culls	15 @15

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@38
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@35
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@33
Smoked picnic, light	@26
Smoked picnic, heavy	@25
Smoked shoulders	@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	30 @37
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@36
Dried beef sets	42 @46
Pickled bellies, heavy	@35

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@37
Fresh pork loins, Western	33 @36
Frozen pork loins	30 @35
Fresh pork tenderloins	@46
Frozen pork tenderloins	@45
Shoulders, city	@30
Shoulders, Western	@28
Butts, regular fresh Western	@31
Butts, boneless fresh Western	@36
Fresh hams, city	@36
Fresh hams, Western	@34
Fresh picnic hams, Western	@26

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	50.00 @ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00 @ 75.00
Black hoofs, per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00 @ 95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	150.00 @ 160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	225.00 @ 240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	100.00 @ 125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	@27c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@21c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@18c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@70c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	@100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@40c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@35c.	a pound
Butt kidneys	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@5c.	each
Livers, beef	@15c.	a pound
Oxtails	@14c.	a pound
Hearts, beef	@14c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	@45c.	a pound
Lamb's fries	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@26c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 4½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@11
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@1.00
Hog middles	@18
Hog bungs	@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@10
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@18
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@50
Beef wands, No. 1s, each	@ 8½
Beef wands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	27	20
Pepper, Sing., black	20	22
Pepper, Penang, white	22	20
Pepper, red	23	12
Allspice	10	12
Cinnamon	25	20
Coriander	7½	9½
Cloves	28	33
Ginger	24	27
Mace	55	60

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@20
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@21
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. and S. F.	@ 6½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ 70
No. 2 skins	@ 68
No. 3 skins	@ 45
Branded skins	@ 55
Ticky skins	@ 55
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ 68
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ 68
No. 1, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 6.75
No. 2, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 6.55
No. 1 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 6.55
No. 2 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 6.35
Branded skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 5.25
Ticky skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 5.25
No. 1, 12½-14 lbs.	@ 7.00
No. 2, 12½-14 lbs.	@ 6.75
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	@ 6.75
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	@ 6.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@ 7.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@ 7.00
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@ 7.00
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@ 6.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 7.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 7.50
Branded kips	@ 6.00
Heavy branded kips	@ 6.50
Ticky kips	@ 6.00
Heavy ticky kips	@ 6.50
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—	
Long Island, Penn. and Florida, spring	@46
Michigan, spring	@—
Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen	@37

Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen	37 @38
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen	36½ @37
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen	34 @35
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen	33 @34
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen	32 @33

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, barrels—	
Western, 5 lbs. and over, per lb.	36½ @37
Southwestern, dry-picked, mixed weights	36 @37

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—	
Dry-picked, No. 1	26 @26½
Scalded	24 @25

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	8.50 @9.00

FROZEN—1918 Pack.

Turkeys—	
W'n, small bxs. d. p. select young hens	47 @48
W'n, small bxs. d. pk. select young toms	47 @48
W'n, bbls. d. pk. select young hens	46 @48
W'n, bbls., dry-pkd., select young toms	46 @48
W'n, bbls., dry-pkd., y'g hens and toms	45 @46
Texas, dry picked, choice	44 @45
Texas, fair to good	40 @43
Old toms	41 @41

Broilers—	
Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	45 @48
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	44 @45
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	44 @45
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	42 @43

Chickens—	
Milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	38 @38
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	38 @38
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	38 @39
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to doz.	40 @40
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.	40 @41
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	37 @37
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	37 @37
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	37 @37½
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to doz.	38 @38
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.	39 @39

Fowls—	
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.	36½ @36½
Milk fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	36½ @36½
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	35 @35½
Milk fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.	34½ @34½
Milk fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.	33 @33½
Milk fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.	31 @32
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.	36 @36
Corn fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	36 @36
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	35 @35
Corn fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.	34 @34
Corn fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.	31 @32
Corn fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.	30 @31

Capons—	
Western, 7 lbs. and over	47 @48
Western, 6 to 6½ lbs.	46 @46

Old Cocks—	
Western prime	26 @26

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, broilers, via exp. per lb.	55 @90
Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.	25 @25
Young roosters	@—
Fowls, leghorn	36 @36
Roosters, old	21 @22
Turkeys, via freight	30 @35
Geese	21 @22
Ducks, Long Island, spring, per lb.	48 @48
Guineas, per pair	1.00 @1.10

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score)	63½ @64
Creamery higher (scoring lots)	64½ @65
Creamery, firsts	62½ @63½
Process, extras	51 @51
Process, firsts	49 @50

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen	45½ @46
Fresh gathered, storage pld., extra firsts	44½ @45
Fresh gathered, storage packed, firsts	43 @44½
Fresh gathered, firsts, northerly sections	41½ @43½
Fresh gathered, firsts, southerly sections	40½ @43
Fresh gathered, seconds and poorer	38 @40
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	38½ @39½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2, and poorer	35 @38
Fresh gath., checks, good to choice, dry	37½ @38½
Fresh gathered, checks, undergrades	35 @37
Refrigerator eggs	@—

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	38.00 @38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	42.00 @42.00
Dried blood, high grade	5.00 @5.00
Nitrate of soda—spot	4.42½ @4.42½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	nom. 40.00
New York	
Ground tankage, N. Y., 8 to 12 per cent. ammonia	5.00 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	10.50 @10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	@—
Lime	@—
Wet acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid)	@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	4.75 @4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	4.75 @4.75

